

## Climber survives 700ft fall

A man who fell 700ft from near the summit of Ben Nevis on Sunday is in satisfactory condition in a Fort William hospital. Mr Eamon McCarron, aged 21, unemployed of Glasgow, climbed to within 40ft of the 4,406ft summit when a slab of ice gave way and he fell onto soft snow below. **Page 3**

## Wreckers strip stranded ship

A stranded cargo ship was stripped of "wreckers" after it ran aground on the north Devon coast. Off Felixstowe a team of divers are working against the clock to raise a sunken North Sea ferry. Devon wreck, **Page 2**

## Scargill denial

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, has denied applying any pressure on office staff at the London headquarters of the NUM to persuade them to resign before the NUM moves its main office to Sheffield. **Page 2**

## Odinga puzzle

There is confusion over the fate of Mr Oginga Odinga, Kenya's former vice-president and opposition leader, who is reported to have been arrested, though police deny it. **Page 6**

## State unions

Poland's new government-sponsored trade unions set up to succeed the banned Solidarity movement began working formally yesterday, but there was little interest from workers and only low-key support from government officials. **Page 5**

## Macmillan coup

Mr Harold Macmillan combined cajoling, threats and sheer political cunning to push through the biggest public house-building programme in British history, according to the newly released Cabinet papers for 1952. **Page 4**

## Police training

A Home Office working party is expected to recommend a new scheme for extending basic training for police recruits, mixing classroom with beat experience. **Page 3**

## Talks deadlock

The third round of negotiations between Israel and Lebanon broke up yesterday still deadlocked on the subject of the agenda for the talks. Delegates will try again at Kiryat Shmona, northern Israel, on Thursday. **Page 6**

## Gandhi's feud

A political alliance between her daughter-in-law and a screen idol has forced Mrs Indira Gandhi on to the defensive in tomorrow's state election in Andhra. **Page 6**

## Bank gloom

There are no signs of recovery in the economy at present, Mr Philip Wilkinson, National Westminster Bank's new chief executive says in an exclusive interview. **Page 15, 16**

## German poll

West Germany will know on Friday whether a general election will be called on March 6. President Carstens, who is expected to agree to an early election, will announce his decision on television. **Page 5**

## 10 points ahead

Liverpool's 3-1 win over Arsenal yesterday extended their triumphant home run to 11 matches and gave them a 10 point lead in the League championship. **Page 17**

## Swazis' chosen prince joins Great She Elephant

From Michael Horanby Johannesburg  
A young prince just turned 15 has been chosen secretly from among the many sons of the late King Sobhuza II, who died last August at the age of 83, to be the next ruler of Swaziland, according to informed sources in Mbabane, the small kingdom's capital.

His name is Makhosivile, which in Swazi means "King of the Nation", and he will become king when he reaches adulthood in about six years' time. Tribal priests will determine the exact moment when the prince is ready to undergo the elaborate ritual so kingship known as *Ncwala*.

Mr Siphetse Dlamini, Swaziland's Minister of Education, recently paid a visit to Britain, and it is understood that one of the matters he came to discuss was the possibility of the future king's education there. Gordonstoun is believed to be among the schools being considered, though the school itself says no application has been received.

One problem is that the prince, brought up traditionally in the sheltered royal circle, has had little formal education, and academically he is probably about two years behind British boys of the same age. He is therefore likely to need special help and coaching.

It is not yet known when the future king will be shown to his people, but there is a precedent in Swazi history for this happening about a year after the old king's death. Throughout the new king's minority, Queen Dzweile, the Queen Mother, or

## New British Airways top jobs purge threatens up to 2,000

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

A fresh purge of top management is to be carried out at British Airways (BA) over the next three months on the instructions of Sir John King, and asking "does this need doing, and is it being done right?"

Up to 2,000 senior staff on salaries below £20,000 a year, almost to board level, could lose their jobs by March 31 as a result. These are people who so far have come through relatively unscathed from one of the biggest redundancy programmes mounted in British industry, staff with the state-owned airline are due to be nearly halved from 59,000 to 35,000 by the end of March.

But after dropping fast to around 40,000 towards the end of last year, the figure has stuck obstinately at 38,000-39,000 in recent weeks as departments that have already had a big shake-out find it difficult to trim any further.

Sir John's answer is clearly to have a hard look at the chiefs, now that the Indians have done their bit.

Staff cuts of up to 40 per cent have been achieved in some grades, but in top management it has nowhere exceeded 10 per cent. Yet there was substantial duplication and proliferation of senior management when the two state airlines, BOAC and BPA, merged a decade ago.

Cuts in top staff, which come within the reduction to 35,000 previously announced, are seen by Sir John as fundamental restructuring of the way the airline does its job rather than simply a continuation of the redundancy process, and poten-

tial savings of around £50m are foreseen as a result.

A BA spokesman said yesterday: "We are looking at every single task in the upper ranges and asking 'does this need doing, and is it being done right?'"

There is still an enormous need to improve catering, care of passengers, and economy levels throughout the business. A lot has been done, but much more remains.

With 20,000 staff already axed, and an £80m profit for the first half of this year, many thought the pressure would start to ease. But behind the bleak news for BA management lies a sharp further deterioration in Atlantic trading. BA's most important market, in recent weeks, said a renewed determination by Sir John to gear the airline to a £250m profit by

1984 after payment of well over £100m of interest on capital.

Autumn predictions that the £80m first-half profit could lead to a year's surplus approaching £100m are threatened by a 20 per cent drop in Atlantic traffic which is hitting BA along with other Atlantic carriers.

The indications now are that the airline will be hard put to achieve a £50m profit in 1982-83 after last year's horrific £350m loss.

But Sir John is still aiming at a £250m profit in 1983-84, not for reasons of "privatisation" which he regards as a political matter, but to achieve "a sound financial base for re-equipment for the 80s and 90s, and the managerial self-respect that goes with it".

The proposed cuts could run into trouble with the trade unions, who up to now have been cooperative over staff cuts.

Mr Tudor Thomas, deputy general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs, (Apex), which represents most administrative grades at BA, denied yesterday that senior staff had avoided redundancy and warned that further reductions could damage the airline.

Mr Thomas, who chairs the trade union side of the industry's joint council, added: "After 20,000 job losses there is no overstaffing at British Airways at senior levels or anywhere else. Up to now we have given considerable cooperation but we are opposed to dealing with this on the basis of head count."



Sir John King: Pruning top jobs.



## Formula sought to pacify Saudis

By Patricia Clough

The Foreign Office sought yesterday to play down the latest incident between Saudi Arabia and Britain after Riyadh declared it was "not convenient" for Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, to pay a visit there next week.

The Saudis were reacting to Britain's refusal to receive officially an Arab League delegation including a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), which was to have visited London at the beginning of December.

Britain is in touch with King Hassan of Morocco, the head of the delegation, and his staff to seek a compromise arrangement which would respect both the Arabs' views on the PLO and the British Government's. The contacts, started by Lord Chalfont, the former Minister of State at the Foreign Office, are continuing through diplomatic channels.

An indication of Saudi anger at the British attitude towards the Palestinians was given by Mr Bandar bin Abdulah, the Saudi Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior. In a letter published in *The Times* yesterday he accused Britain of "humiliating" the delegation and urged fellow Arabs to "hit the Westerners where it hurts - in their pockets, for they have no hearts".

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said there had been "no sign up to now" that Saudi Arabia was intending to retaliate against British trade. Saudi-British trade is at present worth about £5,000m a year.

In a BBC radio interview, Mr Hurd said the Saudis had invited Mr Pym to visit Saudi Arabia in a few days' time. "Having done that, they came to us a few days ago and said on the whole they thought the timing was not right because they wanted to sort out the business of the Arab League delegation coming to London, before Francis Pym went to Saudi Arabia."

The Government, he said, was "trying with the King of Morocco to work out on confidential talks a basis on which the delegation might come in the next few weeks."

President Mitterrand received the delegation with its Palestinian member in Paris in November, but the PLO man, was not with the party when it went to Washington. Mr Bandar bin Abdulah alleged - and Mr Hurd denied - that Britain was bowing to American wishes on the PLO.

Mr Pym will carry on with his visit to other Gulf states, planned before the Saudi visit. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Saudi invitation had not been withdrawn and it was quite likely Mr Pym could go there during a second trip to the Gulf in the early part of this year - or on a separate visit.

Leading article, page 11.

## Storms keep Danes in check

By Our Foreign Staff

Danish fishermen, poised for a trial of strength with Britain over North Sea fishing rights, were kept in check by rough weather yesterday as gales, sleet and driving rain forced them to postpone a show of force.

A government spokesman said: "Storm conditions rising to force 10 have prevented fishing in the North Sea today. Our protection ships and aircraft have sighted no Danish activity whatsoever." Most of the Danish fleet has put to sea.

In Esbjerg, Denmark's biggest fishing port, Mr Kent Kirk, the leading militant who is the local fishermen's association chairman and a Euro-MP, hung to shore during the storms. He now plans to set sail today to fish sprat off Newcastle in a much publicized operation to test Danish fishermen's rights following the failure of the European Community to agree on a Common Fisheries Policy.

Mr Kirk's boat and a small number of others are expected to lead the action by the fishermen, most of whom plan to stay outside British zones for the moment after being warned by their Government against a confrontation.

In Esbjerg, fishermen expressed fears yesterday over the outcome of the impending North Sea clash. State radio and television talked incessantly of fisheries war with Britain. The popular mass-circulation daily *Ekstra Bladet* used a whole front page to declare angrily that "the Iron Lady's press accuses the Danes of being a lot of sea pirates".

The first serious confrontation between Danish militants and the British authorities is likely to come on Thursday or Friday at the very earliest, according to Mr Kirk, who plans to set sail for Newcastle in his 140-tonne vessel the *Sand Kirk* with a crew of five and 23 Danish and British journalists and television producers.

For the estimated 45-hour crossing supplies of Danish mackerel, herring, plaice and cod supplemented by beer and aquavit have been laid on by Mr Kirk, who is well aware of the publicity aspect of his venture.

"Britain has long enjoyed the upper hand media-wise over Denmark in presenting its case to the public and Brussels", he said yesterday. "I am delighted that the Danish case is now at last attracting such a lot of

attention with the international press."

January and February, he said, were the normal months for the Danes to fish sprat in the grounds off Newcastle. "We intend to start on Thursday or Friday, fishing sprat outside the

13-mile offshore limit, following the fish and inevitably ending up fishing them inside the limit. Fish do not understand man-made fishing restrictions."

If stopped inside the British limits, Mr Kirk's boat would be seized and its catch confiscated. He would be subject to fines of up to £50,000.

However, doubts were cast yesterday of the legality of the national fishing measures under which Britain and most of its EEC partners are now operating in the absence of a Common Fisheries Policy.

The national measures have yet to be approved formally by the European Commission, apparently because Greece and Belgium have failed to submit their measures to the Commission.

If the missing measures are received in time, the Commission could ratify all members' proposals at its meeting tomorrow. However, if ratification is delayed, a complicated legal fight could ensue.

In the *Jyllands-Posten*, the leading Conservative daily of the fishing region, a cartoon showed a British colonel briefing a British military task force presumably destined for Denmark to ward off the Danish fleet. In the caption the colonel said of the Danes: "They do not have any Exocet missiles. Their secret weapon is downright Danish stubbornness."

Leading article, page 11

We didn't join the EEC so that we could get caught by a whole lot of foreigners...



alman

## Queen sends anniversary message to Falklands

By Anthony Davies, Political Correspondent

The Queen and the Prime Minister yesterday sent their congratulations to the people of the Falklands on the 150th anniversary of British settlement of the islands. The Queen said in her message: "I have great pleasure in sending you my congratulations on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of British settlement of the Falkland Islands. You have recently been through a terrible experience, during which the sympathies of the British people were with you. I hope that we can now look forward to a peaceful and prosperous future for the Falkland Islands. My very best wishes to you all, from Elizabeth R."

Mrs Thatcher said: "I have the greatest pleasure in sending you my congratulations and very best wishes on this historic occasion. 1982 brought both tragedy and triumph to the Falkland Islands. Neither you nor we in Britain will ever forget those experiences."

"Today we salute a brave and loyal people. We remember with pride the role of the Falkland Islands in British history. We look forward to a future in which you and your children continue to live in freedom with justice, in peace and security. It is worth working for. We shall strive and succeed together." She gave no hint, however, of her reported plans to visit the islands in February when the anniversary will be formally celebrated. The celebrations were originally scheduled to be held yesterday.

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## British ports authority set for sell-off

By Our Financial Staff

A large part of Britain's biggest ports business, accounting for more than a quarter of the country's seaborne trade, is likely to be sold to the public by the end of this month.

The state-owned British Transport Docks Board was renamed Associated British Ports at the weekend as part of the run-up to privatisation. The government, which holds all the shares, plans to sell 49 per cent in the next few weeks.

The company controls 19 ports and in the first six months of last year made a profit of £7.9m. This was about £5m more than in 1981, and in marked contrast with the performance of the non-state owned ports of London, Liverpool and Bristol, which have

been seeking Government aid to cover recent losses.

Mr Keith Stuart, chairman of the company, welcomed the proposed sale. "It gives us increased freedom to make the most of commercial opportunities to the advantage of the business as a whole," he said.

The company, whose ports include Southampton, Hull and Port Talbot, has been consistently profitable and self-financing for the past 10 years, he said.

As a result it has been able to spend heavily on modernizing port facilities, and now handles virtually every type of shipping business, including containers and motor vehicles, passenger traffic and bulk carriers. It also has a growing involvement with the offshore oil and gas industries.

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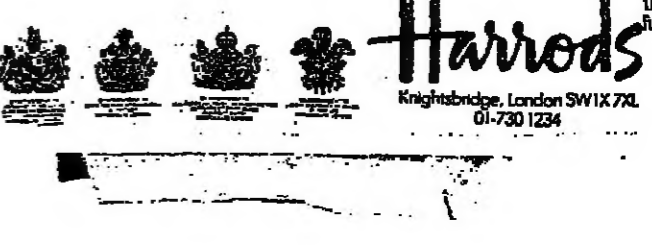
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B Rs 80; Canada \$2.50; Canada Pz 1.50;  
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Singapore \$5.00; Spain Pz 1.50; Sweden  
Sk 1.00; Switzerland Sfr 1.00; Taiwan

## Ben Nevis climber falls 700ft and suffers only cuts and bruises

By Tony Samstag

The new year's luckiest man was reported "satisfactory" yesterday in a Fort William hospital after falling 700ft down Britain's highest mountain and surviving with cuts and bruises to his face and chest.

Mr Eamonn McCarrall was approaching the 4406ft summit of Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire on Sunday. He had got to within 40ft of the top when he felt the ice become soft and then the whole slab gave way.

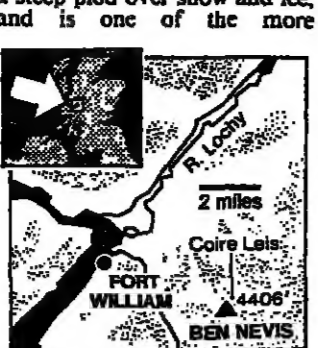
"I went sliding and tumbling hundreds of feet into Coire Leis and landed in soft snow. I was terrified, though I really did not know too much about it all. I am the luckiest man in the world to be alive", he said.

### 'Nine lives'

Mr McCarrall, aged 21, an unemployed Glaswegian, had gone to Fort William for the holiday period with three companions. He attempted the Bob Run climb alone, however, and was doubly lucky as his fall was observed by members of the Kinloss RAF mountain rescue team who were on standby duty on the Ben Nevis range.

As they reached him, he managed to get to his feet and walked down the remaining 2,000ft with their assistance. "He probably used up all of his nine lives", a police spokesman said yesterday.

The Bob Run climb is classified as a Grade II winter climb of "reasonable" difficulty. It starts high on the north east buttress of the mountain at Coire Leis, which is reached by a steep plod over snow and ice, and is one of the more



Mr McCarrall: lucky to be alive

commonly used, straightforward routes to the summit with about 400ft of hard climbing involved. Solo ascents are routine for experienced climbers.

Members of the mountain rescue team described Mr McCarrall as well equipped for the climb and evidently experienced enough to tackle it confidently alone. After the team had seen him fall, it radioed for a helicopter and reinforcements on the assumption that he would have to be carried out. Once he had been reached, however, the rescuers called off the reinforcements, using a direct telephone link from a mountain hut near by.

Mr McCarrall's was the third rescue over the new year period, and there was one fatality almost directly opposite the site of his narrow escape in Coire Leis.

### Teacher killed

Miss Margaret Brown, aged 23, a schoolteacher of Church Road Lusk, Co. Dublin, was with several students and an instructor on Saturday when she was missed as the party negotiated a narrow stretch of ridge along Carn Mor Dearg (Big Red Hill). A mountain rescue helicopter was called and she was found dying of head injuries in Coire Leis.

## More police training in the classroom

By Stewart Tandler

A new scheme for police recruit training which would extend initial teaching to six months and mix classroom with street experience is expected to be recommended by a Home Office working party due to report soon.

The scheme is one of a number of police recruitment and training changes likely in the aftermath of the Scarman report on last year's Brixton riot.

According to police sources, the working party, set up by the Home Office police training board, is considering a system where recruits could spend eight weeks in classroom instruction and eight weeks working with their forces, and then return for a second period of classroom work.

At present initial training is little more than 10 weeks spent in the classroom at police training centres, although Scotland Yard has extended training in London to 16 weeks in the last year.

The need to extend initial training for police recruits was raised by Lord Scarman, who included it as a recommendation in his report, published in November, 1981. Many senior police officers accepted that there was a pressing need to give their recruits greater instruction and enable them to face an increasingly complex job, especially in inner city areas.

They made the point that training in many professions is considerably longer than that received by police officers. Yet the officers have extremely difficult and important jobs.

The advantage of the new scheme would be that young officers could bring back mistakes and difficulties they have experienced on the streets to the

classroom for examination and correction. Their instructors could also correct trends that might reduce the effectiveness of recruits as officers or lead to difficulties later.

One criticism made of some young recruits is that they lack maturity and tend to react too aggressively to the public. The new scheme could prevent that by giving recruits a training that is based on real policing, instead of being thrust out on the street after only theoretical training.

Initial future training could also include courses in what has become known as "human awareness". The Metropolitan Police has been running such courses, which could be extended throughout the police service.

The aim is to improve the officers' understanding of how to approach and deal with people so that violence, aggression, or tension are avoided.

Another Home Office working party has been looking at the wider use of the courses, and police sources believe its final report, also expected soon, will recommend that the courses be included on the curricula of all police training centres.

While the police training board has been considering the potential of the Scarman report, the police advisory board, another Home Office group, has recently accepted 16 recommendations of a working party set up to improve recruiting from ethnic communities.

The report suggested, among other things, an improvement in attempts to recruit from ethnic groups by providing ways of overcoming educational difficulties with extra training before they take police entrance examinations.

## MP seeks tighter law for dentists

By a Staff Reporter

A West Midlands MP is to seek changes in the law concerning general anaesthesia as administered by dentists, on behalf of one of his constituents whose mother died in a dentist's chair, it was announced yesterday.

Mr John Heddle, Conservative MP for Lichfield and Tamworth, said he proposed to table new clauses to the Dentists Bill, which was given a second reading in the Lords last November, when it came to the Commons after the Christmas recess.

He added: "It is quite incredible that only veterinary surgeons qualified to administer a general anaesthetic to animals, while anyone apparently is allowed to administer a general anaesthetic to a human being".

Mr Kewal Krishan Abrol, a dentist, of Gravelly Hill North, Erdington, Birmingham, lost an appeal last year against a conviction at Stafford Crown Court for the manslaughter of Mrs Joyce Foundling.

Mr Barry Foundling, of Tamworth, and Mr Robert Foundling, her sons, have asked Mr Heddle to use their mother's case to support his efforts to change the law.

Two years after the death, Mr Abrol, who received a fine and a suspended sentence, is still practising dentistry, Mr Heddle said. He found that situation "disgraceful" and added that the General Dental Council should suspend dentists convicted of manslaughter.

Mr Abrol said yesterday that he had appealed again to the Home Secretary.

## Contracts inquiry draws Tory threat

By Tony Samstag

Conservative opposition leaders in the London Borough of Southwark have vowed to go to the police with details of controversial haulage contracts if they are not satisfied with the results of an independent inquiry.

Feelings are running so high over the issue that fights broke out on the floor of a committee room last month between Labour and Conservative councillors. Four officers of the south London council face disciplinary measures for walking out of an earlier meeting rather than discuss their reasons for awarding one contract to the second lowest of eight bidders.

Godfrey Haulage, the company offering the lowest tender for haulage of excavated waste in 1982-83, was rejected allegedly because manual workers had threatened to "black" it over work done for Wandsworth council during a dustmen's strike. The difference in cost between Godfrey's tender and the next lowest, offered by E. D. Masons, would be about £10,000 to £15,000, Mr A. G. Corless, Southwark's chief executive and town clerk, estimated in a report on the controversy in November.

Mr Corless also noted in his report that much the same thing had happened in 1981-82, when Masons had been awarded the contract, although its tender was "approximately 50 per cent higher" than Godfrey's.

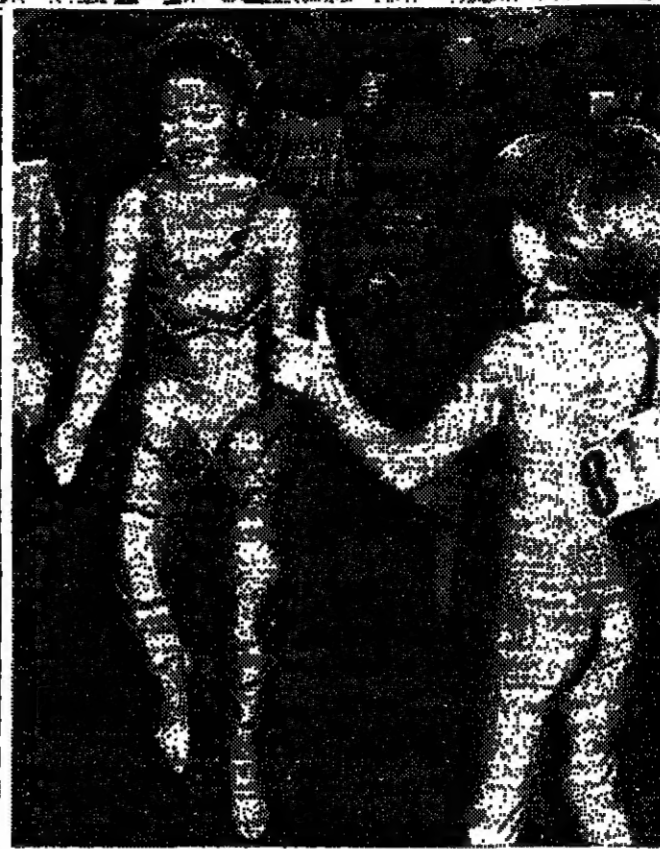
That represented "in cash terms... a differential of approximately £30,000", Mr Corless added.

Conservative councillors are also anxious "to raise the question of a £165,000 payment to Masons for clearance of a temporary rubbish tip."

The members of the inquiry team, which is expected to start work soon, are Mr Leonard Krickler, a barrister, Mr John Haywood, an accountant with the firm of Price Waterhouse, and a third person to be nominated by the Institution of Municipal Engineers.

The officers facing disciplinary action are Mr Tony Wragg, borough engineer, and three of his assistants, Mr Peter Widdup, Mr John Haynes, and Mr John O'Neill. Mr Corless has recommended "severe reprimands and final warnings" for Mr Wragg and Mr Haynes in particular.

All were suspended on full pay after the walk out, but have since been reinstated, after apologising to the public services committee, pending the results of the inquiry.



### Search for a disco title

Young dancers in search of a title at the Hammersmith Palais in London yesterday. They were finalists in the Pye Disco Kidd Championships, which have attracted more than 30,000 children, aged between 6 and 15. Above: Jane Lebbly, aged 8, from Streatham, and top (left to right): Ben Dalton, Kerry Arrowsmith and Tracy Bishop, all aged 11, waiting to go on. (Photograph: John Voos).

## 'Harassed' buskers to seek quiet life abroad

By a Staff Reporter

A small group of London buskers are to apply for political asylum in several European countries as a protest against alleged police harassment.

Despite the wish of the Greater London Council to ease restrictions on street entertainment, the buskers claim, their lives have been made impossible by continual arrests, and in some cases imprisonment for non-payment of fines or entertainers' fees involved in the unprecedented applications to The Netherlands, Belgium and Scandinavia, where busking is encouraged.

The British practice is to allow police discretion in the interpretation of whether a busker, by encouraging a crowd to form, is contributing to an obstruction of "free passage along the highway".

In other countries, where busking is discouraged spot fines tend to be levied in order to avoid the need for prosecutions.

The dissident buskers, as they describe themselves, claim that such would famous "pitchers" as Leicester Square and even the venerable Lord Mustard's pitch, outside Harrods, have been made unworkable by the police.

Two of the buskers, Mr Michael Kay (who performs as "Bongo Mike") and Mr Jeremy Helm, have prepared a 40-page statement in support of their application, to be made soon, for political asylum in Belgium.

The document chronicles 16 years of alleged "blackmail and intimidation" by the police, and describes the two buskers as "dissident artists who are treated as criminals in their own country".

In support of their application, Mr Kay and Mr Helm have registered in the Belgian cities of Liege and Antwerp as licensed "street musicians and café entertainers". Translated from the Flemish, the intemperate element in their official job description is described as "round-walkers".

It can hardly help their case in Britain that they call their act, a music and comedy routine reminiscent of Laurel and Hardy, "Gutter music by the Dossers".

But their instinct for publicity is undeniably sound: another stunt, still in the early warning stage, is to make citizens' arrests of promotional "buskers" such as the Wimpy Beefeater in order to help the police to keep pedestrian traffic moving freely.

## Safeguard for hire car drivers

By Hugh Clayton

Motorists whose hired cars break down from today will have strong legal grounds for claiming against the vehicles' owners. Had the breakdowns occurred yesterday, it would have been much easier for owners to disclaim liability.

A law which takes effect today will also close a little-known loophole open to traders who hand over faulty goods in exchange for a mixture of coupons and cash. The use of coupons on groceries has increased quickly in the past two years, after a long period out of fashion in the 1970s.

But until today the shopper who bought goods with a mixture of coupons and cash forfeited the consumer rights available since Victorian times to buyers of goods for cash. The first part of the Supply of Goods and Services Act takes effect today and extends strong legal protection to areas in which liability for faults has been obscure for generations.

Buyers of goods for money have had full protection since the Sale of Goods Act took effect 90 years ago. But the Act has never applied to transactions in which there is an element of barter or token exchange, or in which goods and services are supplied together. The new Act, which has all-party support, extends the safeguards of the earlier Act to those areas.

Buyers of cars who meet part of the cost by trading in their existing vehicles will now enjoy the same safeguards as if they are buying outright.

## Labour 'would dismantle' Tory student loan scheme

By Anthony Bevins

Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Opposition spokesman on education, said yesterday that a Labour government would attempt to dismantle any scheme of student loans introduced by a Conservative administration.

Senior Conservatives are considering a scheme under which half the money available to students in the form of grants would be replaced by repayable loans.

It has also been suggested that the introduction of the scheme would be "softened" by an extra £50m a year which would be made available for higher education students who do not qualify for grants.

But Mr Kinnock said in an interview on the BBC World at One radio programme: "I am utterly against it, and unless it were very well established, and then posed enormous administrative problems, a Labour government would uproot any system that had been established."

He said that a mixture of loans and grants would main-



Mr Neil Kinnock: "A deterrent to education"

tain all the inequities and deficiencies of a grants system, while adding new inequities and deficiencies of a loan scheme.

Asked about the proposal to inject extra payments for those students not eligible for grants, Mr Kinnock said: "The transfer of a very limited amount of finance from those who are already disadvantaged to those who are marginally more disadvantaged is not really an exercise in the advancement of educational investment in this country."

## Emery wife 'devastated'

Miss Josephine Blake, the fifth wife of Mr Dick Emery, the comedian, spoke yesterday of her grief over his death on Sunday.

Although Mr Emery left her two years ago for a woman 20 years his junior, the actress said: "I feel distraught and utterly devastated. I loved the man and always will. The 16 years we knew each other will be treasured forever."

Speaking at her home at St George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, she added: "He underplayed his illness to me. He knew I had a job to do and being the professional he was didn't want to upset me."

"But I was in constant contact with the hospital and knew he was very ill. He was a wonderful man."

Obituary, page 12

## Eire hits beefburger barrier

Irish meat exporters are lamenting that Britain is the only EEC country in which they can sell beefburgers (Hugh Clayton writes). The failure of the EEC to harmonize its burger laws had enabled almost the entire community to erect trade barriers against such products from the Republic of Ireland.

"The Irish initiative to implement the long-standing proposed minced meat directive has been frustrated", the Irish Livestock and Meat Board said in its annual report. The Dublin Government was therefore trying to secure support for the inclusion of such uncooked factory meat products as beefburgers in Community rules for fresh meat.

While British beef production is thought to have dropped by about six per cent in 1982 to well below a million tonnes, exports from the Irish Republic rose by nine per cent to 120,000 tonnes.

The board said that Britain received about half of the republic's meat exports in 1982, with the other half being shared about equally between the rest of the EEC and countries outside the Community.

## Cheaper taxis for disabled

A taxi scheme to help the disabled to travel cheaply in London starts today through the support of a Greater London Council subsidy. The experiment begins in Southwark, but will be extended to the whole of London by 1984 if successful.

Disabled people will be able to telephone three firms for a taxi at a fraction of the usual cost.

## New Year's Eve victim named

The man who died from an asthma attack near Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve was named by Scotland Yard yesterday as Mr Paul Coppard, aged 28, of New King's Road, Chelsea, London. He was found in Tavistock Street, near the square.

The police said that his death was not connected with the Trafalgar Square celebrations in which two women died.

## Thefts warning

Pensioners have been advised to bank savings after Mr William Gill, aged 96, a disabled former miner, of Balby, Doncaster, lay helpless in bed while a hooded intruder stole £3,000 from a tin in a cupboard.

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## Macmillan papers released

## Cajolery and cunning led to house-building record

By David Walker and Peter Hennessy

Secret Cabinet papers newly released under the 30 year rule show how Mr Harold Macmillan combined cajolery, threat and sheer political cunning in 1952 to push through the biggest public house-building programme in British history.

Mr Macmillan, backed by Sir Winston Churchill, defeated attempts by Mr R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to cut the housing programme for economic reasons and by Lord Woolton, the senior Conservative, to cut it because huge estates of Labour voters were being created.

Mr Macmillan's success as Minister for Housing and Local Government in building some 230,000 houses in 1952, 260,000 in the following year and more than 300,000 in 1954 helped to propel him to the premiership after Suez in 1957.

The Cabinet documents show Mr Macmillan to have despised the Bank of England and foreign speculators. He argued for full-blooded social and housing spending to reduce working-class unrest.

But the archives show, too, that his political reputation was purchased at the cost of disrupting the balance of investment in the economy. Factory building was slowed down as



Mr Macmillan: despised Bank of England.

Mr Macmillan's programme pre-empted available wood and steel.

Cabinet memoranda disclose an intense private debate during the first part of 1952 over the convertibility of sterling, which was then tightly controlled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England floated a scheme, the External Sterling Plan, which would have set sterling free and probably also resulted in a large devaluation of the pound.

A trenchant memorandum to the Prime Minister from his former wartime adviser, Lord Cherwell, then serving as

Paymaster-General, urged that the scheme be rejected. Among Lord Cherwell's reasons was the threat to "social harmony" that would be caused by a sharp devaluation.

The boxes of files for 1952 now available at the Public Record Office are full of details on less weighty topics. The Cabinet spent some time discussing who should sit where at the Coronation of the Queen; Sir Winston Churchill was anxious to avoid the television cameras obtaining "close-ups" of her face during the ceremony. The Queen did not want the cameras in Westminster Abbey at all.

The Postmaster-General did battle with the Secretary for Scotland over new investment in television transmitters for Aberdeen. The Secretary for Scotland, who won the toss, warned Cabinet of the outcry if the Aberdonians with their "special relationship" to the Royal Family were denied an opportunity to see the Coronation on television.

Some hours were spent discussing the future of London's airports. A secret decision was made to go ahead with Gatwick even though there would be opposition from local Conservatives. Stansfeld was rejected as it was "badly sited for access to London".

## Calm in a troubled channel

By Kenneth Gossling

It is no more than a coincidence that Mr John Whitney moved into the top seat at the Independent Broadcasting Authority at about the same time that Channel 4 took to the air and started raising hackles with the blunt language of its twice weekly serial *Brookside*.

Mr Whitney, appointed as the IBA director general after a successful spell in charge of Capital Radio, remains calm and moderate about what he considers is a largely orchestrated outburst over the new channel.

He is sanguine about its future, as he is about the launching in February of TVam, which is to follow the BBC on the breakfast screens.

Surveying a sideboard covered in Christmas cards, with one signed "Charles and Diana" well to the fore, he smiled and said: "There is no flurry to the lifelines."

"The thing we were anxious to secure, and which was fundamental, was that there should not be a difference in standards between ITV-1 and Channel 4."

He emphasized that he is prepared for dissent even while condemning what he feels has been an outburst of hysteria over the channel.

He sees 1983 as a significant year of opportunities and challenges for independent broadcasting, and still on the not too distant future, cable and satellite broadcasting.

"I hope plans for cable development will include safeguards on advertising standards and programme import quotas to ensure that the quality of our public service broadcasting is not undermined."

The debate on cable recommended by Lord Thomson of Monifeth, chairman of the IBA, had enabled the main issues to be explored ahead of

the Government's White Paper, due in the spring.

There were areas of contention between the existing media and the expansion of cable. If they could be resolved so that the competition was fair and equal, Mr Whitney saw a good future for cable.

"As far as the IBA is concerned, it does not worry us too much what does the job of overseeing cable as long as it has teeth: nor am I opposed to cable being introduced, because it does ensure a route into the home and a proper one for expanding television."

Of Channel 4 in 1983, he said: "I look forward to its establishing itself as a channel offering an alternative to a new and different appeal to the pattern of viewing provided by the existing independent and BBC services. I am sure it can build successfully on the good things in its schedules already achieved."

## Whitehall brief

## Sir Donald dispatches parting shots

By Peter Hennessy

Few permanent secretaries could, let alone would, go on the record about electricity prices, pronouncement on the travails of the Diplomatic Service and subject the Westminster lobby correspondents to some dextrous bludgeoning.

Sir Donald Maitland can because he retired from Whitehall on Friday, making freer speech possible, and because his highly unusual career leaves him an authority on all three.

With 30 years Foreign Office experience he is saddened but not surprised at recent public and political hostility towards British diplomats, whom he describes as "one of the regular targets in our society, particularly when the going gets rough".

Telling the truth in dispatches home, especially "when issues arise which touch the emotions", does not always inspire gratitude. "In my experience those ambassadors who err on the side of understatement are most readily listened to."



Sir Donald: new freedom.

Sir Donald has a slow, dry Scottish delivery and picks his words as if drafting a communiqué. On the Falklands, the Government was right, he said, to react the way it did, "the invasion having taken place".

A more immediate threat than the "so-called armistice", he explained, was the increasing tendency of small and medium-size powers to ignore the mandatory resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, as Argentina had done. That

was "the road to international anarchy".

On Whitehall relations with Fleet Street, he recalled his days as Mr Edward Heath's press secretary: "I am not sure that anyone who has been at the Number 10 press office or has been a member of the lobby finds the non-attributable mass briefing a satisfactory way of doing business."

The remedy, Sir Donald said, lay in more on-the-record press conferences and the publication of more background information about policy choices, before ministers made up their minds. He reckoned that Lord Franks's idea of a code of practice on open government, monitored by a special Commons select committee, might be the way forward.

Diplomacy and information policy lie in his recent past. But his most immediate preoccupation has been with fuel and power. His appointment to the permanent secretariat at the Department of Energy took Whitehall by surprise in 1980.

As for those electricity prices, they were, Sir Donald said, his most intractable problem. He predicted they will form the greatest headache for his successor, Sir Kenneth Cozens.

Treading delicately across a minefield of Scargills and industrial lobbyists, he said: "The problem can only be resolved by a process of advance on a wide range of fronts. No communiqué was more polished or gave fewer hostages to fortune."

Leading article, page 11

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## Music chart change to beat cheats

Changes have been made in the way the Top 40 popular music chart is compiled, aimed at ending "rigging" once and for all.

The first chart of 1983, published today, has been produced by Gallup, the opinion poll and research organization.

Mr Malcolm Mather, director and joint owner, hoped the electronic information gathering system would be speedier.

He added: "I am confident that we have made it so expensive to 'hype' a record into the charts that it is not worthwhile."

The system, which is being set up at a cost of £300,000 a year, will rely on a sample of 250 record shops.

Sales will be recorded and transmitted every week.

Previously shop assistants filled in forms which were collected by hand.

## Crash kills 3 in family

Mrs Shirley Gibbins, aged 40, of Ancaster, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, died in hospital yesterday after a car crash, leaving only her teenage son alive out of a family of four.

Her husband Ronald, aged 45, an insurance agent, was killed and their daughter Elaine, aged 15, died later from injuries received in a head-on collision between two cars at Ancaster on December 23. Their son Ian, aged 15, had facial injuries. A London couple in the other car were also killed.

The body of Penelope Bannister, aged 10, of Holland Park Drive, Rhyly, who disappeared for nearly five days after a car driven by her sister, Victoria, plunged into the River Elwy, Clwyd, North Wales, was found yesterday, half a mile from the scene of the accident near St Asaph.

Victoria Bannister, aged 17, was killed instantly and Penelope's twin, Georgia, is seriously ill with internal injuries.

## Typhoid suspect

A Norwich man, aged 30 is in isolation at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital with suspected typhoid. He had a routine operation after being admitted with suspected appendicitis but is believed to have just returned from a foreign holiday.

## River plunge victim found

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## Fisheries policy that pleases none and angers most

This month marks the first decade of British membership of the European Community. In the second of five articles by staff writers of The Times, John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, examines the effects of EEC membership on Britain's fishing industry. The series begins on December 20.

While farmers are assumed to have done well out of EEC membership, Britain's fishermen are seen to have fared badly. Their indignation touches a chord among the British public, which tends to regard farmers as greedy and querulous and fishermen as folk heroes, brave, resourceful, independent and our last line of defence against potential aggressors.

The most emotive view is that these splendid men have been betrayed, that successive governments have sold out their interests. Not only that but, in return for the dubious advantages of EEC membership, we have handed over a rich national resource to be exploited by foreigners.

The plight in which the fishing industry finds itself today is due, as much as anything else, to changes in eating habits, aided and abetted by poor and unimaginative marketing.

In the last few years hundreds of fishmongers have gone out of business. Although fresh fish counters are beginning to make a welcome reappearance in some supermarkets, most of what we eat is processed. The manufacturers of fish fingers and other such delicacies are happy to buy their raw material from Norway, Iceland or Canada, so long as the price is right.

The single most crippling blow to the industry, however, was the loss of the Icelandic fishing grounds, after the 1975 Cod War. That effectively

destroyed the British distant-water fleets.

The extension of territorial limits to 200 miles, which followed Iceland's unilateral action, brought more problems. For British fishermen it was unquestionably a bad deal, though in theory they now had the right to fish anywhere within the Community's 200-mile "box". However, nearly two-thirds of all the fish breed and swim in British coastal waters.

The British fishermen were saved from the immediate threat of foreign vessels fishing "up to the hoes" by a temporary derogation restricting licences within a 12-mile limit to those countries which could claim so-called historic rights. They were also sustained by the promise of a common fisheries policy, the terms of which have now been rejected by Denmark.

Fishermen's organizations in Britain were also dissatisfied with the terms of the policy. They had pressed for an exclusive 12-mile zone and a 45 per cent catch quota; instead, they would have only a 35 per cent quota, and historic rights would be enshrined in the policy.

The Government claims, not very convincingly, that 45 per cent was politically unattainable, and, in any case, unrealistic, since British fishermen would not be able to sell their catches

to aggrieved member states who considered the quota too high. There would, moreover, be fewer foreign boats licensed to fish in British coastal waters than ever before, it claims.

The most positive aspect of the policy, it says, will be enforcement of a proper conservation policy, backed by an independent inspectorate. This will prevent the disastrous overfishing which, in the past 20 years, has all but destroyed the North Sea herring stocks and threatens the main mackerel grounds off south-west England.

Denmark, which until this week has refused to fall into line with the other nine EEC member states, has been officially depicted as the villain of the piece. Among fishermen themselves, however, there is surprisingly little resentment of the Danes.

Whatever Whitehall may insist it has achieved, British fishermen feel overwhelmingly that they have been denied financial and political support. They believe, rightly or wrongly, that a resource has been squandered, and that the much-vaunted common fisheries policy is an irrelevance.

BRUSSELS: Mr Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, arrived in Brussels yesterday at the start of a five-nation European tour which diplomats said was intended to deflect criticism of Tokyo's trade policies. (Reuters reports).

Mr Abe, who met Mr Gaston Thorn, the European Commission's president and other officials before seeing senior Belgian ministers, is expected to outline the trade policies of the new Japanese Government, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, has said that his greatest concern is to reduce trade friction with the United States and Western Europe.

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Waterborne: President Reagan takes a ride in a Jeep while inspecting flood damage in Monroe, Louisiana.

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## West Germans prepare for tough election

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

President Karl Carstens will announce in a televised address on Friday his momentous and long-awaited decision whether or not to call a general election on March 6.

Despite his obvious doubts about the constitutional legitimacy of Dr Helmut Kohl's contrived loss of a parliamentary vote of confidence last month as a way of forcing new elections, the President, who will inform all party leaders of his decision in private talks tomorrow, is widely expected to agree to the unprecedented step.

West Germany's political parties are getting ready for what promises to be a tough election campaign.

The Chancellor wants an election now for several reasons: because on assuming office he promised a nation which was upset at being left out of the decision-making process a chance to ratify or reject the new coalition formed in parliament because he wants a mandate to carry through controversial policies of economic austerity and the stationing of new missiles in Germany; and, most important, because he thinks the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) can win.

Two things, however, have recently dented the Government's confidence in an easy victory: the triumph of the Social Democrats (SPD) in the recent Hamburg election, and the latest opinion polls which predict a dismal defeat for the Free Democrats.



Carstens: Important decision tomorrow

On top of that, Mr Yuri Andropov's latest offer to reduce the number of Soviet SS 20 missiles has brought the central issue of defence and missile deployment into the election in a way that is likely to help the Social Democrats.

In Hamburg the SPD recaptured control of the city state with an absolute majority, sharply cutting back the CDU vote and reestablishing themselves in traditional SPD territory.

The result owes much to the skill of the Social Democratic

mayor, Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi, the popularity and tough campaigning of Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor, a native of Hamburg, and the determination of voters to end the city's shaky dependence on the votes of the unpredictable Greens - all local factors.

But Hamburg, the last test of electoral opinion before March, cannot be dismissed as untypical. National issues played an unusually large part in the campaign and voters, who turned out in record numbers, were clearly passing judgment on Dr Kohl's first 80 days.

Hamburg also demonstrated what national opinion polls have recently confirmed - the continuing disillusion with the Free Democrats. The latest poll gives them 3 per cent of the vote, well below the minimum needed to capture seats.

The SPD has taken heart from Hamburg. Herr Hans-Joachim Vogel, its candidate for Chancellor, announced over the weekend that he will visit Washington and Moscow in the next 10 days for talks with President Reagan and Mr Yuri Andropov.

Though he specifically renounced any vote-catching publicity trips two months ago, his talks with Mr Andropov - making him the first leading Western politician to see the new Soviet leader since the funeral of Mr Brezhnev - can only help his image here, especially if he comes back with any further Soviet suggestions of ways to compromise on the missile issue.

## Slow start for 'official' unions in Poland

Warsaw (Reuters) - Poland's new government-sponsored trade unions, set up after Solidarity was outlawed, began formally working yesterday with little interest from workers and a tentative approach from activists.

The new-style unions are being formed initially only at the level of individual enterprises, unlike Solidarity, which was organized on regional lines and attracted three out of every four workers in 16 months.

More than 2,500 unions have been registered, but only a small number of workers at any factory or company have so far involved themselves with the founding committees operating since a new labour code was adopted in October.

"We are not conducting any major recruitment and propaganda campaign. We want things to be as natural and normal as possible," said Mr Zbigniew Kowalski, the temporary chairman of a committee at Warsaw's Huta Warszawa steel-works.

He said about 300 of the plant's 17,000 employees had involved themselves so far, and that it was not necessary for an overwhelming proportion of the workers to belong. "We Poles tend to think in terms of all or nothing - that is unhealthy and unnatural," he said.

"If after a year we get 10 to 15 per cent of the workers to join then that will be a success." He conceded that there had been abuse from some workers



Happier new year? - Mr Lech Walesa and his family leaving church on Sunday.

who objected to the new unions, including people who tried to dissuade him from taking part, and an anonymous threatening call.

A spokesman for the new body being formed at the Ursus tractor plant, also in Warsaw said 200 of the 12,000 employees had so far expressed interest in joining. I would be starting a recruiting drive and hoped for elections later this year.

The authorities, nervous of the re-emergence of the kind of political challenge posed by Solidarity, have said national union structures will be formed only gradually over three years.

They have given wide publicity to the registration of new unions in the official press and on television, particularly emphasizing participation by some former Solidarity members.

But they have conceded that general interest is still minimal. The government newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* said: "We should not conceal the truth that all beginnings are difficult. Because divisions (in society) have not been fully overcome and resentment has still not been eliminated this start is especially difficult."

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, said he was not interested in joining the new unions. He believed only about 172 of the 17,000 employees at the Lenin shipyards, his old workplace and the cradle of Solidarity, had joined so far.

Mr Walesa said hindering the creation of new unions would be undemocratic. He would like to play some role in unions in the future. "But the new unions in their present form do not interest me." Party members have apparently not taken a major role in the first phase of the unions, and many workers believe this is to counter fears that the party intends to exert a big influence.

He made only a brief reference to last year's war, started by Argentina's invasion of the islands. "For our soldiers, the promise that they did not fight in vain, to our dead, the commitment that new generations of Argentines will be born not too far in the future in the land where they fell," he said.

## Argentina sticks to its guns on Falklands

Buenos Aires, (Reuters) - Señor Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, Argentine's Foreign Minister, said over the weekend that his country would continue to demand "full and legitimate" sovereignty over the Falkland Islands.

In a televised address to mark the 150th anniversary of Britain's occupation of the islands, Señor Aguirre Lanari urged Britain to comply with the UN General Assembly resolution calling for renewed talks on the dispute.

"Illegal occupation may perhaps give the United Kingdom transitory control of the territory... but it will never grant it the full and legitimate sovereignty our country will continue to demand in every international forum."

He made only a brief reference to last year's war, started by Argentina's invasion of the islands.

"For our soldiers, the promise that they did not fight in vain, to our dead, the commitment that new generations of Argentines will be born not too far in the future in the land where they fell," he said.

On Sunday, a group of about 20 war veterans, former conscripts, marked the anniversary by singing the national anthem with their backs turned on the Presidential Palace.

They also chanted slogans against "Yankee and British imperialism" and the military Government that led them to war.

## Karamanlis chides Papandreou in public

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Latent disagreements have suddenly surfaced between President Karamanlis and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, over the Government's handling of crucial domestic and foreign issues.

Mr Karamanlis, in an unusually candid new year message to the people, urged the Government more or less to brush aside ideological constraints and show greater realism in tackling the problems with Turkey and dealing with the stagnant economy.

"Above all," he said, "we must not allow discussion to weaken our internal front while we have an open and dangerous external front."

The President added: "Let there be no mistake. If our dispute with Turkey is prolonged unduly, it may develop into a painful adventure for both our peoples."

President Karamanlis, when he was Prime Minister, was the architect of the Greek-Turkish diplomatic dialogue which served for years as a hedge against sudden crises.

The dialogue was broken off by the government 13 months ago and, despite some half-hearted attempts since, it has not been resumed.

What happens to add to this anxiety is that in case of a confrontation with Turkey, Greece can hardly count on the West for support, considering its antagonistic attitude towards Nato and the United States.

The President does not seem all too pleased with the Government's economic performance. Persistent inflation and rising unemployment recently forced it into a quasi-monetarist U-turn that led to a pay freeze for 1983.

Mr Karamanlis's message endorsed the Government's call for greater productivity, but also alluded to errors committed. "We must continue," he said, "with certain classical, unfailing economic principles."

The President openly censured the Government for its recent practice of blaming the country's economic troubles on past governments, including those headed by Mr Karamanlis himself, and the official tendency to include in the term "democratic forces" only the ruling Socialists and the Communists.

## González faces hard time from unions

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor Felipe González, Spain's Socialist Prime Minister, faces trouble today at his first meeting with the country's trade union leaders, who will demand that he starts implementing an election promise to create new jobs.

With 16 per cent of the active labour force unemployed, Spain has one of the highest rates in Europe, and it is feared that it is likely to increase this year.

"It is not going to be just a courtesy call," Señor Marcelino Camacho, leader of the Communist-run Workers' Commissions, said yesterday, indicating that, besides the job creation programme, they want to talk about increases in the national minimum wage.

The Prime Minister will also review with them the 1983 national wage agreement negotiations with employers' organizations, which are in trouble after hardly having started.

But Señor González, who has been in office for one month, will also face criticism from Socialist and Communist union leaders over last week's Cabinet decision no longer to permit the widespread practice of temporary job contracts.

An indefinite sit-in at the Madrid studios of the state radio network by 21 journalists whose temporary contracts expired on New Year's Eve highlights the problem the union leaders will take up with the Prime Minister.

The broadcasting executives the Socialists put in office are, ironically, opposed to meeting the journalists' demands for permanent posts.

In another development, the Government's new regulations designed to stop public servants drawing two salaries yesterday brought to an end the ten-year tenure of Señor Luis del Olmo, as an anchor man of the state radio's most popular morning phone-in show. He resigned because he also has a permanent job on a radio programme.

"With two million unemployed the regulation is just," he said.

In Parliament, where double employment under the Centre Democrats was common, Señor Miguel Ferrero, parliamentary leader of the right-wing opposition group, said he will renounce his MP's salary, preferring to keep the one he earns as a government solicitor.

## Tourists flock to China's martial arts monastery

From David Bonavia, Shaolin, northern China

Restoration work is in progress at the ancient monastery here which is reputed to be the cradle of two of East Asia's most important cultural traditions - Zen Buddhism and martial arts. Chinese and foreign tourists, including many Japanese, are flocking by the coachload. Young Chinese couples take highly posed snaps of each other in the Forest of Stupas - a lovely old cemetery where stone edifices commemorate famous monks from as long ago as the Tang dynasty (between the seventh and tenth centuries).

A few old monks preside over the altars where the faithful leave small offerings of cash and burn incense. Martial arts, which became karate in Korea and Japan, are no longer taught at the monastery although sometimes boys from distant parts of the country show up begging to be trained, but they are sent home. There is an official martial arts training school near by, but

the skills are no longer linked with Buddhist monks.

Martial arts are popular in all Chinese communities throughout the world, and Hongkong's prolific film industry makes many millions of dollars out of them. A few such films are again being made in the People's Republic, and there are new books and magazines for enthusiasts.

Special permission is no longer required by the public security authorities to visit Shaolin and other destinations in Honan province including the ancient capital city of Kaifeng, and two splendid tombs of the early eastern Han dynasty (first century) have been excavated and opened to the public.

Under the policies of the leadership which have succeeded the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chinese cultural traditions are treasured, and studied even if they have little or no relevance to Marxism.

# LONDON AND THE TRANSPORT BILL

London's traffic is a mess. And we all know it!

- Our roads are snarled up - and they're not getting any better.
- Fares on our buses and tubes are the highest in the world - yet the services are going rapidly downhill.
- Much of London Transport's system needs modernising - but the money's just not there.

We've seen that increased fares drive passengers away - and fewer passengers pay even higher fares for a worsening service. Obviously something must be done to put things right. London needs, and deserves, a lasting solution to its transport needs.

### WHAT IS NEEDED?

The GLC is responsible for London's transport. We've first-hand knowledge and experience of the capital's transport problems.

- London needs a better bus and tube service - at prices that Londoners can afford.
- London needs more jobs - and cheaper fares would attract more business back into town.
- London Transport services need the same subsidies as local British Rail services - then we'd have uniform fares for all Londoners.
- London needs to reduce accidents, pollution and traffic congestion - which would happen if people returned to public transport.

### HOW WOULD WE DO IT?

The GLC has a 'Balanced Plan' which we consider conforms with our statutory duties and those of London Transport. And these are some of the benefits as we see it:

- it would be a move towards the integration and simplification of public transport in London
- it would improve efficiency
- it would result in future savings
- it would see an end to the unacceptable cycle of higher fares/fewer passengers
- it would give London Transport the stability and some of the money it needs to modernise

● It provides for a reduction of fares costing the same as an average 25% fares cut and an increased use of London Transport. We believe that this would go a long way towards meeting London's transport needs. And it reflects our determination to keep the best interests of the ratepayers to the fore.

### WHAT ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT?

The Government also has ideas. They were outlined in the White Paper on the same day that a new Transport Bill was published.

Both show that the Government simply doesn't understand what London's real transport problems, let alone needs, are.

But how could they, considering how fast they're pushing their proposals through?

Their proposals do give provisional guidelines for public transport subsidies - but they're based on a number of serious misconceptions. A system based on these guidelines would not allow the desired simplification and integration which could only be achieved by a reduction in fares.

### WHAT DO LONDONERS THEMSELVES SAY?

A recent independent survey showed that a majority of those interviewed thought that more subsidy - resulting in lower fares - should be found for London Transport. The present subsidy is about 27% while most other cities in the world average something like 50%.

In fact central Government only contributes 3% to the running of London Transport - the rest comes from London's ratepayers and farepayers.

The figures speak for themselves.

We believe:

- the Transport Bill and provisional guidance do not recognise London's problems and needs.
  - if we were to follow the Government's guidelines the whole public transport system would continue to decline.
- We believe that these are matters that should not be decided by central Government but by those elected by Londoners to speak for London as a whole. That is what we understand by local democracy - and that is what is under attack.

IF YOU AGREE please send the attached coupon to your MP or, better still, write asking him or her to oppose the Transport Bill.

TO: The Member of Parliament FOR  
House of Commons, Westminster, London

I call upon you to oppose the Transport Bill unless it is amended and ask that the Government gives adequate subsidy to assist the GLC in providing a transport system that meets Londoners' real needs.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

This advertisement is placed by the Greater London Council as part of a campaign in association with the Metropolitan Counties and the AMA.

Keep  
Local  
Transport  
Local  
GLC  
Working for London

## Lebanon and Israel still wrangle about agenda

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The elusive goal of normalizing relations between Israel and Lebanon continued to dog attempts to reach agreement on a formal agenda for the new series of talks between the two countries which continued yesterday with American participation in the battered Lebanese town of Khalde.

The third round of negotiations inside a week broke up with no agreement on the crucial agenda, and attempts to find a way around this formidable sticking point will resume on Thursday at Kiriya Shmona in northern Israel.

The continuing differences between Lebanon's desire to concentrate on troop withdrawal and Israel's wish for an agreement approaching a *de facto* peace treaty have confounded predictions that the talks are likely to be tough, complex, and protracted.

A determined effort to solve the agenda problem was made before the opening of yesterday's plenary sessions in the heavily guarded Lebanon Beach Hotel, when the three delegations met for three hours in private session, designed to overcome the stalemate.

Despite the disagreements, which have so far resisted American diplomatic moves to break the deadlock, Mr Antoine Fattal, the chief Lebanese negotiator, was quoted as acknowledging that Israel had

shown some flexibility. He voiced the hope that an agreed formula would eventually be reached.

Before talking began in the seaside town five miles south of Beirut - scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the war - Israeli sources emphasised that while their delegation was prepared to compromise on terminology it would not abandon the demand that the principle of future good neighbourly relations be a part of the discussions.

One possible compromise is an interim troop withdrawal by both Israel and Syria, plus an almost complete evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas, combined with an understanding that political talks on future relations will be held later.

The Begin Government's insistence on normalization being included as a central topic has already provoked internal criticism in Israel, where there is widespread public support for bringing home the troops.

A strongly worded editorial in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post* says: "By pursuing the will of the wisp of full normalization, this country may only be getting itself bogged down in a procedural wrangle that would impede its disengagement from Lebanon."

In a separate development the Israelis revealed that last Friday, five single-barrel Katyusha rocket launchers were

discovered inside southern Lebanon less than three miles from the Israeli border. All were pointed towards upper Galilee, the vulnerable area which the June 6 invasion was launched last year to prevent a future Palestinian attack.

● **BEIRUT:** The battle-scarred port of Tripoli in north Lebanon was quiet but tense yesterday after a weekend of vicious fighting between pro and anti-Syrian factions which went on until late on Sunday. (Reuters reports).

Lebanese media yesterday put the death toll for the weekend fighting, which included artillery and rocket duels and street battles, at about 17, but bad communications and the dangerous situation made an exact count difficult.

The state radio said two people, a Lebanese army corporal and a woman, were killed.

Tripoli's leading politician, Mr Rasim Karami, a former prime minister, appealed on Sunday to Syria, whose peace-keeping force is in overall control of the city, to send an envoy to halt the fighting, although previous Syrian missions have failed.

The warring factions, the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the anti-Syrian Popular Resistance, have been fighting periodically in Tripoli for at least two years.



No progress to report: Reporters besiege Mr Antoine Fattal, head of the Lebanese delegation, but he has little to say.

## Andropov to meet his allies

From David Blow, Vienna

An atmosphere of secrecy surrounds the Warsaw Pact summit that is due to begin in Prague today. The summit has been given little advance publicity in the Soviet block media and only Western correspondents already accredited in Prague are being allowed in to cover it.

This first formal meeting between the East European leaders and Mr Yuri Andropov, the new Soviet party leader, is expected to be used to explain Moscow's latest disarmament proposals. However, it will also provide an opportunity for Mr Andropov to get to know his allies better and to unfold new Soviet approaches in other areas.

There are not likely to be any significant differences of opinion on defence and foreign policy matters and the East European leaders would undoubtedly welcome any disarmament agreements that would enable them to reduce their big defence budgets.

So far only Romania has spoken publicly for about the need to reduce defence spending, calling for a 20 per cent cut by 1985.

Economic problems, especially those concerning Poland, are certain to loom large in the discussions. But here there are sharply divergent views which will need to be reconciled if the Comecon trade group summit planned for later this year is to stand any chance of success.

## Congress convenes for session of battles with White House

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Congress convened yesterday for a session which will be dominated by economic issues and is expected to be characterized by a series of tough battles between Capitol Hill and the White House.

The new Congress, the 98th, will be more liberal and independent than its predecessor which finished its work just before Christmas. In the House of Representatives there are 80 new members, of whom 57 are Democrats.

Democrats made a net gain of 26 in last November's elections, giving them an expanded majority over the Republicans in the House of 269 to 165. There is one vacancy created by the death of Representative Jack Swigert, a former astronaut.

Republicans retain their 54-46 majority in the Senate where there are five new faces, three Republicans and two Democrats.

The budget deficit, now expected to amount to \$200,000m (£130,000m) this year, unemployment in double figures and a near bankrupt social security system will be the main domestic priorities of the new Congress.

The President's Caribbean Basin plan and his Middle East initiative are expected to be the main foreign issues, while on defence Congress will give further consideration to new deployment plans for the controversial MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

However, these and other issues of substance will not be tackled until after President Reagan's State of the Union address on January 25. The Senate goes into recess as soon as new members have been sworn in, while the House will recess at the end of this week after dealing with a number of procedural issues.

President Reagan, who returned to Washington from a new year holiday in California yesterday, held talks with congressional leaders and with his economic advisers to work out the budget for the next fiscal year. The budget will be unveiled at the end of this month.

A presidential aide said that 1983 was likely to be the toughest year of Mr Reagan's presidency, acknowledging that Congress will no longer be the compliant body it was during the first year and a half of the Reagan Administration.

In fact during the lame duck session which ended just before Christmas, both houses of Congress had already begun to show great independence, notably by blocking production funds for the MX programme.

One of the first battles is likely to be over legislation for a job programme. Leaders of both parties have made known their intention to reintroduce public works jobs Bills despite the President's strong opposition to job-creation programmes.

The President can also expect strong congressional resistance on the budget, particularly if he tries to make more cuts in social programmes. Congress favours

cuts in defence spending and tax increases to help reduce the budget deficit.

One of the main problems facing the President as he begins the new year is that the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats which he relied on to approve his legislative programme during the past two years has been largely eroded.

Many of the conservative Democrats have deserted him while some right-wing Republicans have also expressed dissatisfaction at the compromises which the President has recently been forced to take, such as the 5 cent a gallon tax increase on petrol.

● **Wet holiday:** Before President Reagan returned to Washington he visited flood-ravaged Monroe, Louisiana, and rode through the water in a Jeep to broadcast a message of support from the local radio station (Christopher Thomas writes from New York).

He then stood on dryer ground while photographers paddled towards him in an overloaded rowing boat. When they arrived he promptly grabbed a shovel and for several minutes shovelled sand into bags.

The trip was arranged with hardly any notice and local dignitaries were receiving telephone calls from harried White House staff throughout the night. Security was not up to standard, although a helicopter hovered above the town throughout the two-hour visit.

Budget differences, page 15

## Boredom takes toll of PLO in Tunisia

From Godfrey Morrison, Tunis

Some of the Palestinian guerrillas who withstood weeks of Israeli shelling and bombardment in Beirut are finding it more difficult to cope with a very different form of psychological strain in Tunisia.

About 1,000 Palestinians arrived in Tunisia four months ago to a hero's welcome after the battle of Beirut, but now they languish in a desolate and remote camp 60 miles north-west of here while Mr Yasser Arafat's staff occupy a down-at-heel hotel about 15 miles south of the Tunisian capital.

In the hotel's nightclub, where sunburnt European tourists once drank Tunisia's fierce red wine and danced the night away, the Palestinians now sit sipping coffee, dreaming of their Israeli-occupied homeland.

The day I visited the hotel the tennis courts were inches deep in water from torrential rain which has been falling here over the past month, a further damper on the guerrillas' spirits.

A Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said that life for the guerrillas was "very boring" but they were kept occupied with games, ranging from volleyball to chess, as well as training and political discussion.

The spokesman described as untrue press reports that about half of the Palestinians who originally came here after the evacuation from Beirut had left Tunisia and had gone to other countries nearer their home land, mainly Syria.

Some had gone to visit their families in other Arab countries, but there were now "at least as many" Palestinians in Tunisia as when they first arrived, because some families had joined their husbands and fathers here, the spokesman said.

However, Western and Arab diplomatic sources said a steady trickle of Palestinians leaving Tunisia, mainly on board the regular scheduled flights to Damascus.

Many of the Palestinians had found it very hard to cope with the combined effects of boredom and a sense of powerlessness to influence events. And some had even needed medical treatment for depression and insomnia, a diplomatic source said.

The worst time for the guerrillas came when the news of the Sabra and Chatila massacres in Beirut reached here. An informed source said that fights broke out in the main Palestinian camp and the PLO spokesman agreed that "there was a lot of shouting and screaming" because many guerrillas had relatives in those areas.

The Tunisian Army and police maintain tight security around the camp and the hotel headquarters - armoured vehicles are parked discreetly near by - because the Government is aware of the security implications of the Palestinians' presence, although Tunisian officials say there have been no problems.

Relations between Palestinian and Tunisian officials appear cordial and Mr Arafat makes occasional appearances as an honoured guest at official government functions.

The PLO leader is one Palestinian who is certainly not bored. Since setting up his headquarters here, he has spent much of his time visiting Arab capitals in the continuing search for a Palestinian settlement and trying to keep his organization, which is ideologically diverse and now geographically scattered, speaking with one voice.

## Kenya puzzles over fate of Odinga

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Although the *Nairobi Times* led its front page yesterday with the headline "Odinga is picked up", police officials here have denied that Mr Odinga Odinga, a former Vice-President of Kenya and a controversial political figure, has been arrested.

Mr Odinga was Vice-President until he formed a short-lived opposition party in 1966 and was detained on orders of the late President Kenyatta between 1969 and 1971. He is again the centre of controversy, after allegations at a court martial recently that he had agreed to give his support to the unsuccessful coup last August.

He was expelled from the ruling Kenya African National Union earlier this year after allegedly calling for the formation of a second party. Since November he has been restricted to his house at Kisumu, on the shores of Lake Victoria in western Kenya.

The *Nairobi Times* report said he was picked up from his

home last Friday by five plainclothes police officers, but added that his subsequent whereabouts were unknown.

A large crowd, mainly members of Mr Odinga's Luo tribe, gathered outside the house, but later dispersed. Police here say they have no information on his arrest and relatives of Mr Odinga have also denied the reports.

The controversy continues, however, after evidence in a court martial a few days ago, when Air Force Sergeant Joseph Ogidii, a member of the Luo tribe, was sentenced to death for treason. During the trial, sergeant Ogidii was said to have told the authorities investigating the case that he approached Mr Odinga six months before the coup attempt took place, and asked for his support, which was promised.

Sergeant Ogidii said he reported back to other leaders of the conspiracy on his meeting with Mr Odinga, who later gave them more than £2,000 in cash.



## Fears of war on Mozambique frontier

From David Clemens of AFP, Ressano Garcia, Mozambique

The young lieutenant in the Mozambique Army seemed perplexed at the perversion of his South African advisers.

"Every time we celebrate a national holiday, they park their Jeeps and armoured cars up the hill on both sides of this lawless border town of 5,000 people. Then our troops have to go on alert and can't be here for the flag-raising ceremony. They do it to harass us, as a provocation."

The officer's complaint underscored the delicacy of relations between black-ruled Mozambique and white-minority-ruled South Africa, especially at this frontier post where the Maputo Government accused South Africa late in November of massing troops for an invasion.

Pretoria denied the accusation, and said Mozambique was looking for a pretext to bring in Cuban troops. The Mozambicans themselves say the "several hundred" South African soldiers, concentrated at Komatipoort, opposite Res-

sano Garcia in the Limpopo hills, have now been largely dispersed.

The build-up followed an attack by black South African guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC) on South African military installations at Komatipoort on November 22.

The Government of President Samora Machel and the ANC say ANC insurgents do not use Mozambique territory as a jumping-off point for attacks into South Africa. But Mozambique does give ANC supporters refuge and officials in Maputo, just 45 miles from the frontier, say they are concerned that Mozambique may become a target of Pretoria's commandos after their attack on ANC refugee houses in Lesotho that killed 41.

"We are prepared for this kind of thing," said one middle-level government official. "It would not be easy for the South Africans to mount a classical invasion of our territory, but new commando raids are very possible."

Informed diplomatic and Mozambican sources in Maputo say they have no concrete indication that the government may intend calling in Cuban troops to assist in its defence, as Mr P F Botha, the South African foreign minister, has alleged.

There are about 15,000 to 20,000 Cubans in Angola, across the continent, helping Luanda against South African attacks from Namibia.

Diplomatic and Mozambican sources say that the only role the Cubans could play here at present would be in the spreading, nearly countrywide war with the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), the rebel guerrilla group that Maputo says is armed, trained and infiltrated into Mozambique by the South African military.

But sources do not believe such foreign troops would be very useful in counter-insurgency warfare. Maputo has called in about 2,000 Zimbabwean soldiers, according to only exception being Cabo Delgado in the extreme north.

Harare, to guard the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline and road and rail lines.

The Zimbabweans have the advantage of resembling the local populations in appearance and speech - the Shona language is spoken both in Zimbabwe and in the middle of Mozambique.

The sources said foreign diplomats were told at a Foreign Ministry briefing on the alleged Komatipoort build-up that Mozambique could not rule out taking "exceptional measures" if it were threatened. Western diplomats say there are a few hundred Soviet block military men in Mozambique, but acting mainly as advisers or instructors in the Mozambique military academy, not in a combat unit role.

For the time being, the war against the MNR - believed to have up to 10,000 guerrillas - is badly extending the Mozambican armed forces. Guerrilla activity is said to be taking place in nine of the 10 provinces, the only exception being Cabo Delgado in the extreme north.

## Gandhi family feud

### Son's widow challenges Premier at the polls

Delhi. (Reuters) - Mrs Maneka Gandhi, the daughter-in-law of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has joined forces with a film star-politician to challenge the Indian leader in state elections tomorrow.

The local assembly elections are being held in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka, both strongholds of Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and the remote Marxist-ruled north-eastern state of Tripura.

Mrs Maneka Gandhi's fledgling political party, known as the Sanjay Vihar Manch, is contesting elections for the first time, campaigning in a token five seats in Andhra Pradesh. Maneka is the widow of Mrs Gandhi's youngest son, Sanjay, who died in an air crash in 1980. She has allied herself with Mr N. T. Rama Rao, the screen idol-turned-politician, whose Telugu Desam Party has taken Andhra Pradesh by storm.

The rise of Telugu Desam has compelled Mrs Indira Gandhi to put the full weight of her personal prestige and political skill behind the Congress campaign to defend the state, which her party has ruled since 1955 and where she has her own parliamentary seat.

Maneka has put herself in direct confrontation with her mother-in-law by actively backing Mr Rama Rao's crusade against the Congress Party and highlighting her feud with the Prime Minister.

Political sources say Mr Rama Rao, the star of almost 300 films, made Maneka an ally in order to carry the Gandhi family dispute into the campaign and highlight the Prime Minister's weakness. Maneka has been campaigning alongside Mr Rama Rao.

Her differences with the Prime Minister came into the open last March, when Mrs Gandhi ordered her to leave her official Delhi residence. Since then, the young journalist has been busy building up the Manch, named after her late husband, into a political organization, criss-crossing India making speeches criticizing her mother-in-law's rule.

Many politicians do not consider her as a political force but Mr Rama Rao obviously feels the tie-up can pay dividends. The family feud has been highlighted in the campaigning by the presence of Sanjay's elder brother, Rajiv, who has taken over his mantle as a possible successor to the Prime Minister. In a speech last week, Mr



Mrs Gandhi: Forced to enter fray



Sanjay's widow: Film idol as ally

Rama Rao, who is campaigning for clean government and a better deal for the Telugu-speaking people of Andhra Pradesh, said it was Telugu chivalry that made him take in Maneka. She had been thrown out of Mrs Gandhi's house with her infant son in the dead of night, he said.

"Do you think we can get justice from such a person?" he asked. "No never," the crowd shouted back.

In speech after speech, Mrs Gandhi has been urging voters to reject regional parties like Telugu Desam and vote for the Congress Party, which she is presenting as the party of national unity and economic progress.

## \$10m bank robbery gang 'may be Swedes'

After making a number of arrests, police are close to solving the \$10m bank robbery in the resort of Marbella, sources said in Madrid (Harry Debelius writes). The robbery is the biggest in Spanish history.

The report came one day after Police Commissioner Antonio Pascual said in a radio interview: "The gang is made up of foreigners, possibly of Swedish nationality." Thieves broke into a Banco de Andalucia branch over the Christmas weekend and emptied all 186 safe-deposit boxes, making off with an estimated \$10m in cash, jewels, and other valuables.

The exact amount is unknown because of the failure of some holders of deposit boxes to furnish police with inventories of their missing valuables.

"Various persons" were arrested over a period of several days, beginning last Thursday, sources said. They did not identify the suspects, but they were believed to be people under suspicion of disposing of some of the loot.

Sources said those under arrest were interrogated in Malaga and taken to Granada.

## Three kidnap children freed

Como (Reuters) - Three Italian children were reunited with their families yesterday after police freed one from kidnappers and two others were released by their captors.

Police raided a lakeside villa to find a five-year-old boy, eight-year-old Agnati, aged eight, held prisoner. They arrested three men, and not far away, a police patrol from Vercelli found Filippo Bau, aged 16 and his sister Monica, aged 12 wandering along a motorway.

## Golden age

Peking (Reuters) - Police have reimbursed a former Shanghai businessman who threw away 11lb of gold bars in 1966 for fear of being branded a capitalist in the Cultural Revolution. Property is being returned to victims, and last week police paid Mr Yan Mou £20,000, the value of the gold he did not recover.

## Briton sacked

Lusaka (Reuters) - The Anglican Church in Zambia has dismissed a British lay worker for sending home a letter which described local priests as rogues. Mr Ronald Carter was sacked as secretary of the Zambia Anglican Council at the weekend and is expected to leave the country soon.

## Pole gives up

Warsaw (AFP) - Mr Boguslaw Szybski, member of the outlawed Solidarity executive committee, surrendered to the authorities in Elblag, near Gdansk, yesterday, after three months on the run, PAP reported. He was released after questioning.

## Seretse death

Gaborone (Reuters) - Mr Lenyeletse Seretse, the Botswana Vice-President, died yesterday after a long illness. Mr Seretse, who was 62, had been undergoing treatment for an undisclosed ailment. He was a cousin of the late President Sir Seretse Khama.

## Car killings

Caserta, Italy (AP) - Police discovered yesterday the charred bodies of a 17-year-old youth and his two cousins who had been killed in a Mafia-style ambush. The bodies were found in the smouldering wreckage of a car parked near here.

## Turkish tragedy

Ankara (Reuters) - Six people died and 15 were injured when a recently-completed seven-storey building collapsed yesterday in the south-eastern Turkish city of Diyarbakir. Most of the victims were children and women.

## Catholic loss

Beaverton, Oregon (AP) - The world's oldest Roman Catholic prelate died on Sunday, aged 105. Archbishop Howard Howard, had led the church in western Oregon for 40 years.

## Haiti claim

Port-au-Prince (AP) - A Haitian underground group has claimed responsibility for a car bombing near the presidential palace that killed four people and injured nine on Saturday.

## Iran amnesty

Tehran (AFP) - To mark the prophet Muhammad's birthday on Sunday, 528 people have been granted an amnesty. However, nine people were executed in the provinces.

## Unexpected bill

Bonn (Reuters) - The West German Government's free postage scheme for parcels to Poland over November and December has cost £22.5m, almost twice what was expected.

# See what they're teaching our kids these days.

At the moment there are over 25,000 microcomputers in British schools.

Under the current DOI subsidised scheme, that number is set to increase and it is reckoned that within two years virtually every child at school will have regular daily access to a microcomputer.

How they use the computer, and how it can help in their education and development is, naturally, of considerable interest to every parent.

But how can the layman begin to understand this new technology?

To meet this need is the main aim of the BBC's massive Computer Literacy Project, which includes courses, books, software and a number of major television series.

A new series starts very soon, and it would be very useful to have, or have access to a microcomputer in order to make the most of it.

Now this is not as daunting as it

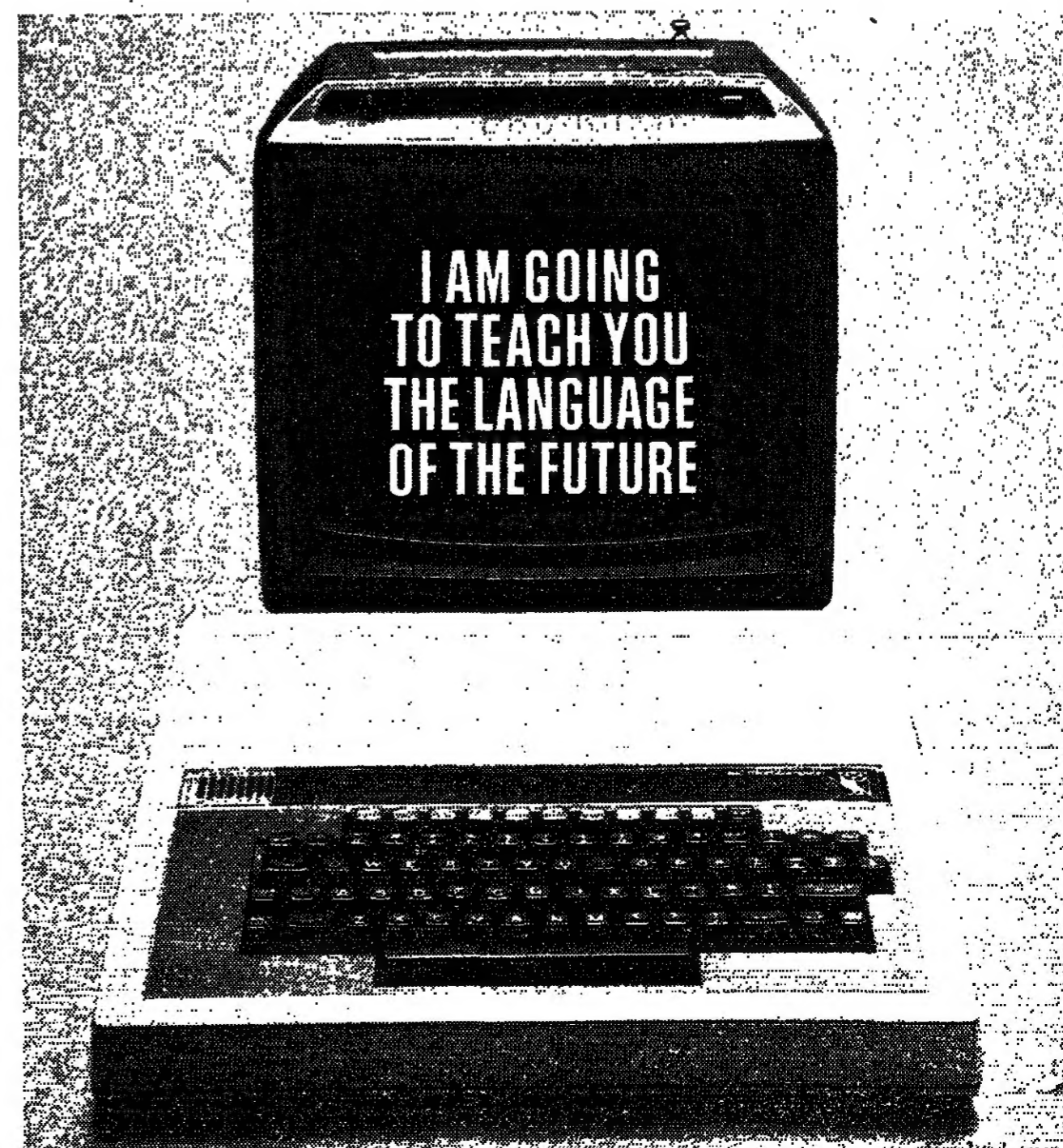
sounds. The BBC Microcomputer – one of the principal machines used in the series – actually costs less than most video recorders. (You can get a BBC Micro for as little as £299.)

It is light, compact, and as you will see, easy to use. It plugs into your TV, and has a wide range of programs including computer games. It has a real typewriter keyboard, and can, with a special adaptor, take computer programs straight from BBC's Ceefax service. These will start in March.

It is also most likely the computer your children will be familiar with at school – over 75% of machines now being ordered under the DOI scheme are BBC Micros.

If you would like to have details of where you can buy one to use with the series, telephone 01-200 0200.

Or, for more information, send a stamped addressed envelope to PO Box 7, London W3 6XJ.



**The BBC Microcomputer System.**

Designed, produced and distributed by Acorn Computers Limited.

## THE ARTS

## Galleries

## Exotic and challenging view of Shakespeare

Matta: Storming the  
Tempest

Riverside Studios

Per Kirkeby

Nigel Greenwood

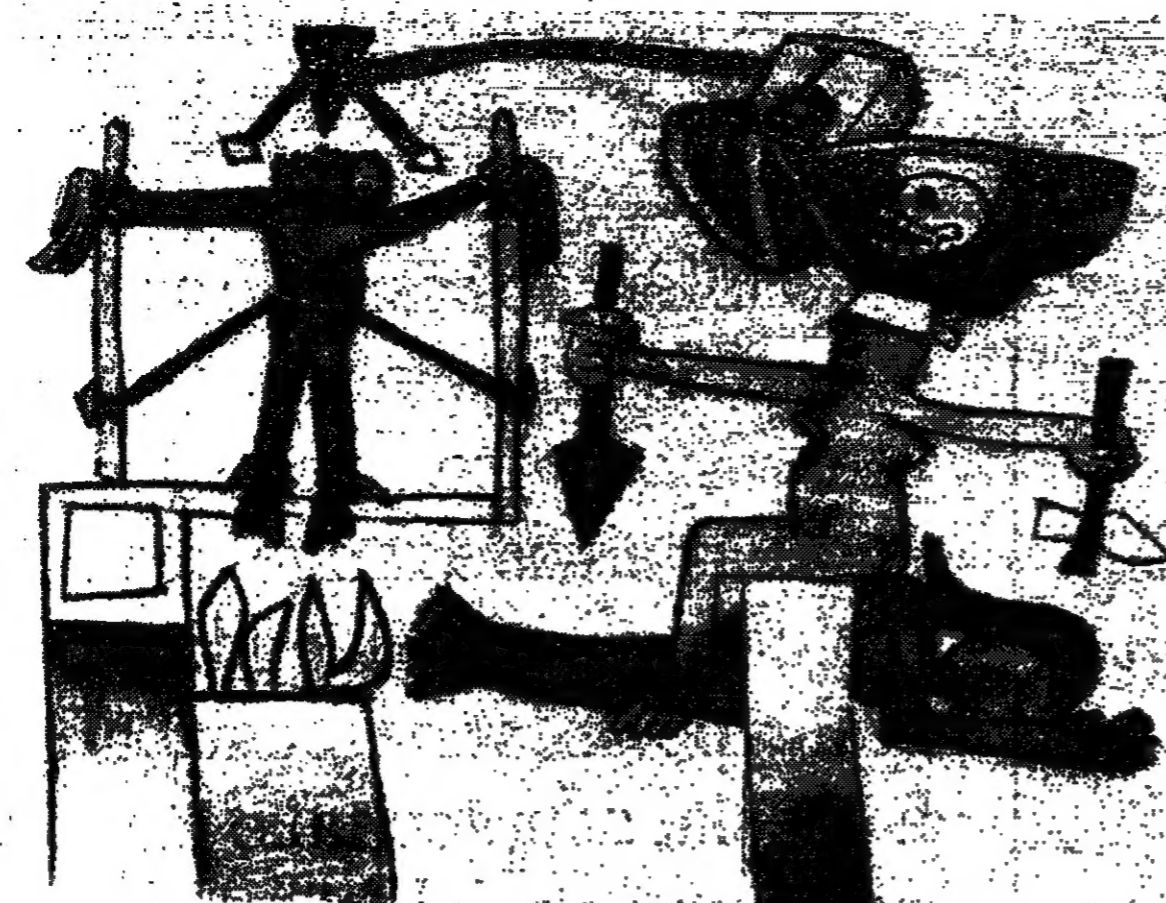
Chris Baker

Warwick Arts Trust

Though we tend to rattle on about the universality of Shakespeare, we often take it amiss if some foreigner dares to bring us his own interpretation. It may be very interesting, of course, but all too frequently we measure it largely in terms of its wrongness, i.e., its distance from the way that any true-born Englishman would be likely to see the same subject. It would be advisable for anyone who thinks like that to steer clear of Riverside Studios until January 23, unless he wants his ideas radically and permanently changed. Specifically, on *The Tempest*: at any rate, if he has begun to be softened up by Nureyev's ballet version, he may be partially prepared for the savage splendour of Matta's views on the subject, but even so they are likely to come as a grave shock to the system.

Salutary, though. What we have here is a collection of more than 20 large-scale works in pastel on paper, or sometimes canvas, under the general title *Storming the Tempest*. The image, as of a citadel which has to be fiercely attacked in order to give up its secrets, is startlingly apt. If we think of *The Tempest* primarily as a late Shakespearean romance, a fairly comfortable play which, though it has its difficult bits along the way, is predestined to end up in forgiveness and reconciliation, then we could well have difficulty in even recognizing the literary base of the drawings we see here, unless forewarned. These are images of devastating candour, summing up a dark world of ritual, cruelty and violence. Not even a version of these qualities which has much to do with England; the most evident connections are with the Pre-Columbian art of Mexico.

For example, the drawing (one of the largest) entitled *The Realm of Sycorax*, which depicts one man being slow-roasted over the flames while a blindfold female figure with a grinning skull on her head prepares to wield axe and spear in some kind of Aztec sacrifice. And what does that



Key work in Matta's vision: "The Realm of Sycorax"

have to do with the play? Not very much, one might say, since Sycorax and her cruelties have been banished from the island before the play starts. And yet this seems to be a key work in Matta's vision. Prospero's rule is scarcely better, and the quotations which are attached to the other drawings in the show all serve to remind us how much violent imagery, how many curses and threats of dire punishment there are in the text.

So, this is not a "balanced" view. But why should it be? Every artist, after all, takes what he needs from his source material, or responds to what he responds to. In a quite unexpected way Matta seems to have found in *The Tempest* a subject which focuses a lot of his past career into one powerful statement. The surrealist "automatic drawing" style of the late Thirties in Paris, the connections with the New York Abstract Expressionists in the Forties (before, of course, they were properly speaking Abstract Expressionists), the studies of Mexican art, the postwar residence in Europe and latterly Britain, even the

strange (and not very appealing), nebular swirls he has been painting in the last few years (as in the *New Spirit* show at the Academy), all fuse together here with a force and vitality amazing for an artist in his seventies.

The earliest works in this show (or so one would guess from internal evidence) begin with the nebular swirls, appropriately enough for instant images of *The Tempest* and of Ariel. But then the powerfully defined forms which seemed to be wrapped in and concealed by the swirling lines emerge, and we enter Matta's own world. It is tempting to call his work here symbolic, but finally it is nothing so indirect. Characters and events are simply reduced to their prime constituent. *The Master of the Ship* (in the storm) is reduced to a shouting mouth, *Stephano* to a gobbling mouth, *Trinculo* to a giant phallus. Caliban, whenever he appears, is a lesser Mexican god, Ariel a many-limbed harpy, even when he is not pretending to be one. Prospero's threats of punishment to Ariel come

out as *The Devoured*, in which a skull has just snapped its jaws shut on a helpless human head. There is little on this island which gives delight and hurts not, though *The Banquet* is appropriately calm after the storm. As a whole, the show has the extraordinary effect of modifying our attitudes in two different ways: after it, neither *The Tempest* nor Matta will ever seem the same again.

Another painter included in the *New Spirit* in Painting show (and in *Zeitgeist* in Berlin), Per Kirkeby, now gets his first one-man show in London at Nigel Greenwood, 41 Sloane Gardens, until January 22. Kirkeby is rather more inclined to abstraction than most of this group (as we have come, willy-nilly, if not always appropriately, to think of them). But it is the kind of abstraction which very clearly has some sort of representational base - mostly, one would imagine, in landscape, though the gallery has a theory that the recent pregnancy of his wife, whose name he has given to one of his usually untitled pictures, may have something to do

with the appearance of noticeably more rounded forms in the paintings of the last year.

But, in the main, the paintings would fit well into the last-but-one Hayward Annual, the one selected by John Hoyland to illustrate this idea of landscape floating somehow just beyond definition in the work of a number of British painters. Kirkeby is Danish, and belongs in many ways to a distinct Northern Expressionist tradition, as well as being (no doubt relevantly) a trained geologist who has taken part as such in many scientific expeditions. Inside his dark-toned paintings we may gather hints of cave-forms, ravines and maybe stark, northern forests. Still-lives might also be imagined; though whether the gallery handout's reference to tabletops, candles and skulls is based on inside information I do not know - certainly one could be forgiven for not seeing anything so specific. Nor may these rather unyielding works be to everyone's taste; but clearly Kirkeby is a figure to be reckoned with.

At the Warwick Arts Trust in Warwick Square until January 15 is a new English abstractionist of more than usual interest. It seems a bit odd to be discovering a painter in his first show at the age of 39 - particularly these days when just about everybody seems to be picked up and displayed almost before he (or she) has left art school. But it seems that Chris Baker comes of an entirely non-artistic background and was working as a garage mechanic for some years before he even realized the possibility that he might become an artist. However, he has clearly made up for lost time now.

His paintings are not easy to describe: that is one of their great advantages. The general effect is abstract, but there is always a sense of space in them; again, they would have looked at home in the Hayward Annual of 1981. They are mostly in cold blues and greys, and most of them have titles which seem to link them explicitly to landscape (*Arena, Paris*) or to details of a building or interior (*Vent, Crack*). Certainly, in its geometrical elements as well as in its colour-range, this seems to be a man-made world, very definitely urban. In fact, if one finally thinks of any other painter, it is of Diebenkorn with his endless series of geometrical reflections on the townscape of Ocean Park, California. The resemblance is fleeting and coincidental, but it possibly provides a clue to the procedures of this fascinating and distinctive Briton. If we have been late to hear the first of him, we shall clearly not hear the last for a very long time.

John Russell Taylor

## Television

## Doubt of the benefit

Whatever You Want (Channel 4) has provoked a certain amount of controversy, partly because of its attitude, which is the visual equivalent of two fingers in the air, and partly because it encourages contributions from people who are not ordinarily seen on television - primarily the disaffected young. It might be called the voice of the "alternative culture", if there was in fact a culture to which it was the alternative. As it is, it is getting very close to the likely shape of television in the next decade, and worth watching for that reason alone.

Last night's programme was a kind of New Year party, in which various young people gave us the benefit of their opinions. One young man explained that the important thing was to be oneself, someone else extolled the virtues of nomadic life and then there was a brief discussion about fertility rites. It was rather like listening to a conversation at a bus-stop in the vicinity of Notting Hill Gate.

Those who extol the virtues of "access" and cable television, of which this programme is a forerunner, might begin at some point to examine their assumptions. Is it enough to allow people to voice their opinions, if the opinions themselves are uninteresting? How many people actually have something to say? But this kind of amorphous free-for-all does have a curiously hypnotic quality; it is enervating and yet satisfying.

like watching rain falling winter's afternoon.

The presenter of *What You Want*, Keith Allen, clever performer. The artifice of his manner is obvious enough, and in that he does differ from any other television personality. But his act is different. He assiduously cultivates the style of a non-professional. He fidgets, coughs, makes inconsequential remarks with a drink in one hand and a cigarette in the other - he plays to the camera, in other words while appearing not to do so. He is aware of the techniques of television while pretending to ignore or despise them. In this way, he can be seen to represent all those millions who have been denied access to television studios for so long. It is an interesting performance: we must see how it develops.

He was preceded by The Comic Strip Presents... (Channel 4), a grotesque but inspired group of young comedians who would offend anyone who has retained a shred of sensitivity. Last night's theme was "War". Set in 1985, in an England which has become a playground for foreign troops, it managed to parody every aspect of the conventional war film while laying on a thick paste of peculiarly English bad taste: ironic, extravagant, self-conscious. The combination is unbeatable, and this series must rank as the funniest on British television.

Peter Ackroyd

## Concerts

Martin Best

Wigmore Hall

"Ariel's Songs of Renewal and Rebirth" made a nice welcome to the new year and the old newspaper, but Martin Best's own folksy declamatory settings were a strange upbeat to this largely medieval programme. Best's versatility is his hallmark: in an evening he is happy to veer from serious old French to cheerful modern Spanish, from the intensity of the troubadour to the light-heartedness of his own special favourite eighteenth-century singer, the Swede, Carl Mikael Bellman, who provided the last group of the evening.

In the best troubadour tradition, or perhaps in the Best troubadour tradition, every song is recreated, remade anew without too much worry about its original form. The pilgrim songs of the Llibre Verneill, set for unaccompanied voices, are recast as solo pieces with a somewhat anachronistic lute; the wonderful Marian secular hymns of Gautier de Coinci (more of which can be heard in a couple of weeks on Radio 3 in the new series *Lost and Found*) are torn from the context of the spoken narrative that surrounds them.

Coinci's songs are among the first to unite praise of the Virgin Mary with secular love-song; his huge poem that surrounds these songs should provide a backdrop against which they are set: for the medieval singer, music was but an intensification of poetry.

Best varies his voice attractively, but I always preferred the strong, rather nasal, vigils that he adopted in the bleaker numbers (especially Coinci's superb "Ja pour l'iver") than the sentimental *mezzo voce* which crept into the Spanish numbers. From that accusation, three modern villancicos celebrating distinctively Spanish versions of nativity episodes can be exempted: they were bounced at us with pungency and fervour, and a fine sense of humour.

His vocal technique is considerable, and he knows how to raise his eyes from the page and command an audience with them; his theatrical flair is important as well, but I sometimes wished he would devote himself more precisely to recreating the mood and effect of one era rather than trying to persuade us that he is not only Renaissance, but also Medieval and Baroque Man.

Nicholas Kenyon

Brahms series

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Brahms was never more intensely personal, never more lyrically romantic, than in his chamber music, which is featured in six concerts this month entitled "Mainly Brahms". Three involve the established trio of Peter Frankl, György Pauk and Ralph Kirschbaum, who began the series on Sunday, with other assortments of sonatas and trios to follow tomorrow and on Friday, much as they did in the same hall some six or seven years ago.

Their performance on this occasion was crowned by a majestic and often impassioned account of the B major Piano Trio, of which the opus number 8 disguises the mature revision that Brahms carried out nearly 40 years after his youthful original. The playing was concerned neither to hide this fact nor to emphasize it, but mainly to suggest that the shadow of Beethoven which hovered over the work became a source of strength to the composer's imagination.

Only in the antiphonal exchanges of the slow movement did the performance seem unduly contrived, so carefully plotted in its delicacy of phrasing that it became more devotional than serene. The remaining three movements were otherwise charged with a splendid unanimity of feeling and purpose, the opening movement having a superb sense of grandeur and the finale,

in particular, acquiring an almost pictorial association in its dramatic musical contrasts. The cellist and pianist were earlier joined by Janet Hilton for an expressive but insufficiently relaxed performance of the Clarinet Trio, Op. 114. The clarinetist, sustains a well pointed sense of line phrase, but not all the problems of balance between the three instruments were adequately solved. Mr Pauk took time to settle in to the opening D minor Sonata, Op. 108, in which Mr Frankl's keyboard character was a reminder that Brahms defined it as being "for piano and violin".

Noël Goodwin

## Opera

## Mocking and seductive



Act II: Gabriel Bacquier as the jovial Viceroy, with attendant catamites

La Périchole

Grand Théâtre, Geneva

One of the best pantomimes available at Christmas has to be Offenbach's *La Périchole* at the Grand Théâtre, Geneva. It has been served up by the French director Jerome Savary, effervescent, multi-coloured apart from the gags which tend to shades of blue, and in perpetual motion. Savary in Britain is known primarily for his company *Le Grand Magic Circus*, "avez des animaux truistes", although its eccentricities have never looked quite so convincing when transplanted to London as they do at home in Paris. On the continent, though, Savary has a considerable reputation as an Offenbach director: *La Vie parisienne* and *Le Voyage dans la lune* in West and East Germany respectively, a forthcoming *La Belle Helene* at the Opéra-Comique in Paris, and now *La Périchole*, which he had previously staged with considerable success in Hamburg.

It is simple enough to see why Savary is drawn to Offenbach. Both trade in mockery, especially the musical variety, and in absurdity; respect is the last word to enter the vocabulary of either and entertainment the first. Both at their best have a whirlwind of energy which never leaves their audiences in peace. Others may have their *mauvais quarts d'heures*; Offenbach in Savary's hands is not allowed more than a couple of bad minutes before a new joke is introduced to bring the theatre back to attention.

*Périchole* is generally reckoned to be the "softest" of Offenbach's operettas because of the love of the two strolling singers, Piquillo and Périchole herself, and the sweetness of the most famous number in the score, the "Air de la Lettre" which Périchole sings when she agrees to be a lady-in-waiting at the court of the Viceroy of Peru in return for a crust of bread. Savary will have none of that, for he knows full well that the crust of bread turns into a drunken dinner and leads directly to the second most celebrated song, "Ah! quel diner", in the *Scène de la griserie*. And so he goes for pantomime rather than sentimental comedy.

The Spanish governors of Peru, to a man, are painted puppets with long periwigs and frilly knickers as their chief distinguishing marks. The Viceroy (Gabriel Bacquier) makes his entrance bottom first, with a quantity of white ruffles around his rump, but from that moment never looks back towards Bacquier, who is all too rarely allowed to show his

comic prowess, offers a marvelously ripe characterization, a Viceroy who is as catholic in his tastes as in his religion, as he demonstrates in Act II when, after spotting Périchole in the market place, he arrives attended by two catamites in bejewelled jockstraps. Ricardo Cassinelli and Paolo Martinielli, his leading henchmen, step straight - or slightly bent - from the pages of *Mother Goose*.

The Peruvians themselves are tourists' postcard attractions, flashing their teeth and swishing red and yellow skirts in that very un-Peruvian dance, the can-can. At their head are the *trois cosines*, of varying physical allure but all with high heels and tight corsets. Savary has them played as a malicious parody of the Three Ladies in *The Magic Flute* and makes it clear that their interest in Piquillo is much the same as those Mozartian *Damen* had in Tamino. And Savary's *animaux truistes*? Well, there are four, all apparently quite content with their Peruvian lot, two geese, a poodle and a boxer.

And so to the wandering minstrels. Neil Rosenheim, heard yet so long ago in Scottish Opera's *L'Egisto* and cast as one of the two Alfrieds in the Paris Opéra's new *Fledermaus* next month, makes Piquillo an ingenious character, a good-looking youth lost in the maze of old Lima but consistently amiable whether he is roaming the streets with his Périchole or thrown into the Prison for Obstreperous Husbands by the Viceroy. (In a jug he meets the oldest prisoner of all, constantly falling over his beard, whom Savary makes up as the

Florestan of Peru.) There is nothing lost, though, about the Rosenheim tenor, which is clear and forward and augurs well for that Opéra debut.

Maria Ewing in the title role nevertheless makes sure that she is the star of the evening. Her abilities as an actress have never been in doubt since Salzburg made her Cherubino in their *Figaro* in 1976. But the comedienne has mainly been kept under wraps, although it was shown a little in the Clydebourne *Cost and Barber*. Geneva do the full unveiling and Miss Ewing is revealed as a *chanteuse* in the style of Gilbert and Greco, when apart from her voice she uses her eyes as big as saucers and her legs as long as beanstalks in a number such as "Je t'adore, brigand". Her mezzo is still not large, but she handles her words with that mixture of seductiveness and mockery that Berganza missed completely in her recent recording of the part. Broadway could use Miss Ewing; but whether she fancies Broadway is another matter.

The weakness if this visually and vocally dazzling *Périchole* is the lack of zip and showmanship in the orchestra under Marc Soustrot. "Courrez", Offenbach is reported to have said to his singers: "Mon orchestre va vous donner des ailes." This *Périchole* is later scheduled for Nancy and Rome, with a possible visit to the Châtelet in Paris. A telecording has been made, so the BBC should get on the trail.

John Higgins

## THE BURLINGTON HOUSE FAIR

THE BURLINGTON FINE ART AND ANTIQUE DEALERS FAIR

The original British Fine Art and Antique Dealers' Fair, with an unbroken tradition of excellence since 1934, will take place in October 1983, and every October thereafter, at the Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W.1.

20th - 29th October 1983.

## SAMSON et DALILA

by Camille Saint-Saëns  
Conductor: Georges Prêtre

Royal Opera House

January 11, 14, 19, 20, 26, 29 at 7.30pm  
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## Theatre

Le Cirque imaginaire

Bloomsbury

As their act consists of dumping superfluous cargo and creating a show out of thin air, I was alarmed to read that Jean-Baptiste Thiérée and Victoria Chaplin had enlarged their two-artist circus with two ducks, eight doves, a toucan and the first French owl to appear on the British stage.

This supporting company is kept well in line, I am glad to say. True, the first half ends with a rabbit and a duck energetically upstaging each other, and the doves momentarily look like taking over when they make their entrance through an exploded balloon. But the flesh and blood animals are no match for the imaginary zoo that Thiérée and Chaplin conjure out of paper, fabric and gesture: invisible fish, walking suitcases, crows that turn into unicorns, silver monsters on stilts and exquisite dream creatures, part insect part bird, that take shape from fans and umbrellas to transform the Bloomsbury stage into a paradise garden.

The evening begins with Thiérée stripping off three masks and then beaming at us with what may be yet another mask. He then pulls on his automaton, revolving as if by clockwork. That defines their relationship. Working straight to the house, Thiérée is a picture of warm-hearted benevolence, creeping on with the latest magic suitcase under his arm, showing us how his tricks work and sometimes making a mess of them. But, in company with Chaplin, a fanatical fight comes into his eyes and he becomes the Doctor Miracle for her Doll. Only Thiérée speaks, only Chaplin takes physical risks, dancing a jig on the high wire or climbing a rope trapeze to dive out into space, anchoring herself at the last split-second with an extended foot.

It is with her that he performs the main tricks of the evening: sawing her in half and lifting out a section of the box to display her dismembered torso; or hypnotizing her on a table which he then removes leaving her rigidly levitated four feet above the stage floor. The atmosphere of the show, as always, is gentle and delicate; but inside that charmed circle Chaplin projects the submissive apprehension of a tragic clown, a neat, athletic body terminating in a Pansy-like facial mask from which she only escapes by winding a fan into a crest or a tail and vanishing into the dream landscape.

Irving Wardle

●The actress who appeared in the scene from Tom Stoppard's *The Real Thing*, illustrated on this page yesterday, was Polly Adams, not Polly James. We apologise.

## Lingerie Fashion by Suzy Menkes

### CHARLOTTE HILTON

"Lingerie must be sexy, but without being smutty. I try to cover where I can and show where I can't," says Charlotte Hilton, whose elegant and exquisitely made underwear creations are sold to the double cream of lingerie departments: The White House, Fortnum and Mason, Harrods.

Charlotte Hilton claims to have spent "a lifetime" in the lingerie business, since she came to Britain from Germany with her husband in the 1930s. She starts designing from the feel of the fabrics, bought mostly on the Continent by her daughter Monica. Everything is draped and pinned on a mannequin ("fit is most important") and the garments are mostly cut on the bias, with delicate tucking and shaping and a refined use of lace at the side-slit of a silk nightie or on the edge of a neat jacket (a newer accompaniment to a nightdress than the full-length negligee).

"We are going back to romantic lingerie because clothes on the top are so severe," says Charlotte Hilton. "And England is the leader. I used to go to France to buy models. Now I sell mine to Paris."

A massive 85 per cent of her business is now export, with the wealthy Saudi Arabians increasingly important, especially as they are prepared to pay for the perfection of fine workmanship and the best Swiss lace.

The problem now is that labour is so expensive," says Mrs Hilton. "I have been asked to design for America, but I am not prepared to have things made under licence with puckers in the seam. I wouldn't give my name to it."

Charlotte Hilton: "Women want to put on something easy and pleasing." Deep violet poly satin nightdress with lace insert and matching jacket (not shown). By Charlotte Hilton in pink, pale green and white. £185.50 the set from Rose Lewis, Knightsbridge, SW1.



### JANET REGER

"I never set out to design sexy underwear. I just try to make things that I think are beautiful," says Janet Reger, who takes the credit for the fact that Marks & Spencer introduced French knickers among their bikini briefs.

"When I set up in business 15 years ago, the only underwear trend was for bras and briefs," she says. "I reintroduced the idea that lingerie should be a pleasure. But I still don't know what makes certain people tune in to underwear. It is often women who are ordinary and dowdy on the outside who are buying my most sexy and exotic undies. And it applies to all ages. There are young girls who were brought up in a mass-produced age discovering lingerie for the first time, and quite a lot of older women who used to wear lovely things as girls and have kept themselves looking good." Janet Reger is proud that her Derbyshire factory still uses pins, even though the scarlet satin sets and flimsy black net cami-knickers are now big business, with production servicing two shops on London, one in West Germany and home and export orders.

This autumn she has designed a less-exalted range for Berlei, and tights in colours like raspberry pink and jade green are joining her other accessories (soap, perfume and bath products).

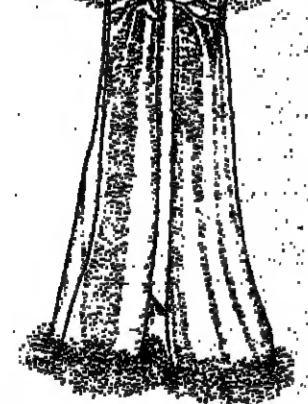
Janet says she always wears her own underwear, changing according to what she is wearing on top ("you can wear frilly french knickers only with a full skirt"). She is especially pleased when her 20-year-old daughter who manages the Munich shop likes a design enough to wear it.

"The only thing that makes me upset is if someone tells me that underwear is so beautiful that she doesn't like to wear it," says Janet Reger. "I have women who tell me that they keep a boxed set in a drawer and get it out to drool over. My mother's generation used to do that kind of thing with perfume. But I don't see the point of keeping things locked away."

Janet Reger: "Quite dowdy women often wear exotic undies." Polyester satin French knickers trimmed with lace, in silver, peach, jade, bronze, coral, £38 from Janet Reger, New Bond Street, Beauchamp Place, and Wicksford, Derbyshire.



Julia Grahame: "I believe that lingerie is for the sophisticated palette." In the drawing: marabou-trimmed polyester nightie in assorted pale colours (small, medium and large) by Julia Grahame, £120 from Selfridges, Simpsons, Dickins and Jones, Finsbury Circus, London EC2A 4PU, and John Taylor Cambridge.



### JULIA GRAHAME

"I don't design lingerie for seduction. I design for women," says Julia Grahame, who set up in business in a cellar in London's East End in the middle of the three-day week, and who now sells her elegant and sophisticated lingerie to all the leading stores. Julia started her career as a fashion designer, and she says that her lingerie is on that delicate lace edge between underwear proper and party or at home wear.

"I suppose I am often making

lingerie for people's fantasy lives, but I don't like anything overly sexy, like split skirts or that terrible bondage look of bikini briefs with suspenders," she says.

"I think fit and comfort are important so I try to make my sizing very relaxed."

Julia Grahame patents designs with herself in mind, especially the sophisticated satin or pure silk robe, cut like a man's dressing gown or the equally dashing silk pyjamas. She shares her business with her husband, and tries on all their designs herself, to discuss with him both the cut and the style.

"I believe that lingerie is for the sophisticated palette," she explains. "It's like growing into olives or dry martinis. Girls don't get into pretty underwear until they are 25."

Her theory is borne out by her 18-year-old daughter, who eschews her mother's designs for Victoria cotton night shirts or more sporty vests and knickers.

"But I really believe that some women are lingerie people, and you can't tell that at all by what she wears on the outside. She may be painting a ceiling wearing dungarees, but gets a lift to her spirits from the feeling of pure silk against the skin."



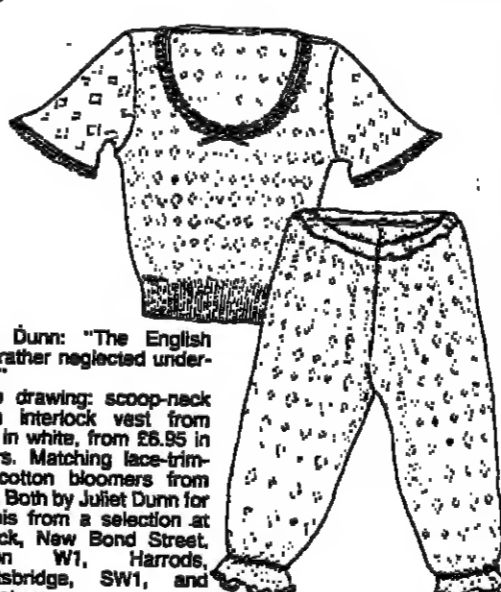
### JULIET DUNN

"The vest shouldn't just be something to keep you warm. It's a fashion item," says Juliet Dunn, whose collection for the old established Nottingham firm Vedonis is a far cry from

the schoolgirl passion cheaters and liberty bodices. "The English have rather neglected underwear," says Juliet. "I used to go to Paris to buy my undies, because I wanted something pretty, in good taste - chic and sexy. It must fit properly."

"I don't really like man-made fibres, especially not horrible, shiny, fake silks. Lingerie is all a

question of taste." Juliet Dunn is a fashion designer, who first turned her nimble hands to underwear in pure silk. She found that was worn by young girls whose outer covering was often tough. "When clothes are very baggy and not very feminine, a lot of women want to retain their femininity through their underwear," she adds.



Juliet Dunn: "The English have rather neglected underwear." In the drawing: scoop-neck cotton interlock vest from £6.50 in white, from £8.55 in colours. Matching lace-trimmed cotton bloomers from £6.50. Both by Juliet Dunn for Vedonis from a selection at Fenwick, New Bond Street, London W1, Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1, and major stores.

The Vedonis collection, in cotton interlock, trimmed with lace includes a button-through cardigan and a lace-insert vest that looks more like fashion separates than underthings. "It makes sense to think of lingerie as part of your clothing," she says. "And it is certainly good for a vest manufacturer to be able to make tops for the summer."



Brenda ("Goug") Keturah: "The surprise growth had been in sales of French knickers." In the drawing: Pure cotton pink camisole edged with white cotton lace, sizes 32-38b, £18 Matching French knickers, sizes 34-38, £16. Also in white, cream and eau de nil by Keturah Brown from 85 Regent's Park Road, London, NW1; Temptation, Wimbledon; Forget Me Not, Southampton; Fleur Bleu, Leamington Spa.

### KETURAH BROWN

"It's the people you wouldn't expect - not the ones with flamboyant personal or public lives - who want to wear beautiful things underneath," says Brenda Keturah, who set up in business 10 years ago with £200 borrowed from her father.

Keturah Brown is now a small showroom/shop in Primrose Hill.

She points out that "whereas you will find five lingerie shops in Boulogne, there absolutely aren't any in Dover. We don't have the same tradition here."

"But I know from selling to women customers that you are not just selling a pair of French knickers. You are selling an idea of something special to put on



for Friday night. I've got one actress who always wears my undies when going for an interview. She calls them her lucky knickers."

## The Aymes case: too complex to be solved simply

On December 3, Richard North reported on the plight of Jason Aymes, a Wiltshire boy who had been recommended to go to a school for maladjusted children. He suffers from difficulties in learning, which include dyslexia. Readers confine the debate.

From I.M. Slocombe, Chief Education Officer, Wiltshire County Council, Trowbridge.

I refer to the report on Jason Aymes by Richard North, and your correspondents' letter on December 10th.

The problem of Jason Aymes is very complex and the element of possible dyslexia is only one aspect. Had the problem been simple, we would have solved it ages ago.

I would need, in order to answer all the points you have raised, to divulge and comment on publicly very personal and

family information about Jason. We believe it is wrong in principle to do that even if it means that unfair criticism of us remains unanswered.

We have all been concerned to try to find for Jason an education which will meet his needs and from which he will benefit. It is not easy but we shall continue our efforts to achieve that.

From N. Howard Bluet, Bellaire, Barnstaple, North Devon.

I wonder how many people reading the tragic story of Jason Aymes realize what an indictment this is of the Health Service, not the education department of Wiltshire or any county where this story is doubtless to be found repeated. Education and health are inextricably bound together but few doctors have ever under-

stood that this should be a major concern of theirs.

This lack of interest in education is partly a matter of training. Most medical schools have chairs in paediatrics rather than child life and health. The challenge, excitement and drama of the diagnosis and management of heart failure and kidney failure with the prospect of "cure" by open-heart surgery or dialysis and transplantation are not seen as having counterparts in educational failure.

Where are this country's world-renowned centres of excellence in education medicine? How much of the taxpayers' money is helping children like Jason and how does that compare with that spent on just that part of the Health Service I have mentioned as dealing with heart problems and kidney disease? Nothing in the edu-

cation field can compare with the recent expenditure at just one hospital on a new cardio-thoracic unit which cost £6m to build.

Paediatricians, neurologists, psychologists and educationalists and general practitioners must combine to make the school health service effective in promoting the education of the children in their care. There has been a tragic lack of constructive thinking about the school health services but those few authorities who have had enlightened and cooperative teams within them have reason to rejoice with many parents over the successes of many children who, without their efforts, would still be playing quietly in corners of classrooms while "the bright ones" got on with their work.

From Mr Ronald White, Reading, Berkshire.

Our son, now aged 12, suffers from dyslexia - or a "specific reading difficulty". The state primary school which he attended failed to recognize his problem as such, and it was not until his penultimate year of junior school, when we had him tested privately and at our own expense, that the educational psychologist revealed what we had suspected: that he was an intellectually able child, but suffering from a specific reading problem. Meanwhile, ignorant



What, then, was to be the

solution? The answer was, of course, private education. Fortunately, our son passed the admission test for the Reading Blue Coat School, where he is now in his second year. He is happy, he is not regarded as a fool or a perverse and pernicious deviant because he can't spell, and he is managing to maintain a satisfactory average performance in his school work. Furthermore, he has achieved very good grades for effort - an attribute which the school rewards.

Ours is not an "and they lived happily ever after" story. Life with a dyslexic child is a continuing problem, too often made worse by the ignorance and folly of self-appointed experts. The ignorance and prejudice of teachers has become institutionalized, and it is shameful that the Aymes family - surely not the only victims - should be persecuted by system which is demonstrably so faulty. We are fortunate that we were able to opt out of the state system which had already failed us; but this is not a choice which any parent should have to make, nor is the financial burden one that parents should be forced to assume.

● The Wednesday Page: The hospice children; Merrily Harpur's Diary

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Watered down

**Schindler's Ark**, Thomas Kenessly's Booker Prize winning novel, continues its quirky voyage around the literary world. It is billed as non-fiction by its American publishers Simon and Schuster, though registered as fiction at the Library of Congress, and has had its name changed for the US market to *Schindler's List*.

Kenessly assured me from his Australian home: "I would have fought them to the death if I thought I could have won, but they are very tough people. The fear was that the Americans might think the word 'ark' implied passivity, which has been a sore point for survivors of the holocaust. *Schindler's List* is not a bad title but *Ark* was better because it was not just a reference to Noah but also to the ark of the covenant." No worries. The book has already sold out its first US run of 40,000 copies.

### Wasn't it fun...

Christopher Robin went down with Alice, but not, surely, for the sort of educative experience envisaged in *The Playbook for Kids about Sex*, a work devoted to raising the sexual consciousness of those still struggling through *Noddy in Toyland*. Written by Joani Blank with pictures by Marcia Quackenbush, the book, from Sheba Feminist Publishers, says: "Here are some drawings of girls sex parts. Do any of them look like yours?" For the more precocious seven-year-olds it offers: "Some girls start to have orgasms when they are very young. Did you ever have an orgasm?" Older readers should resist the invitation to stand naked in front of a mirror and draw, in the space provided, one picture of your front (which could be humiliating) and another of your back (which could give you a slipped disc).

● I am not surprised that an Italian restaurant in Buckingham has closed. It billed one of its attractions as "knickerblocker glory".

### Past endeavour

When we want something done, we form a committee. The latest, formed by *Debreit's Peerage*, is to hunt King Arthur, in the hope that a line of descent may be established between the once and future king and the latest royal bearer of his name, Prince William of Wales. The historian Geoffrey Ashe (address: Challice Orchard, Glastonbury) claims the Arthurian legend can be traced back to a British king who campaigned on the Continent in 469, and is referred to in Breton records. He believes this figure ruled at Cadbury, the "Camelot" site in Somerset excavated in the late 1960s. The link was hinted at 200 years ago by Sharon Turner, a contemporary of Gibbon. Debreit will use the committee's findings for a book about the Arthurian legend's influence on our monarchy and literature.

● New aliens' residence permits issued by the Greek police carry the warning: "Failure to comply with any of the above requirements, making a statement to a person carrying out registration duties, will render the offender liable to a capital punishment (imprisonment) or to a fine or both".

### Off beam

Men from the Ministry of Defence are dining out on stories that a highly secret laser weapon, developed by boffins using a pair of cycle handlebars mounted on a universal joint, was effectively used to defend our ships in the Falklands campaign. The theory is that the device was employed to beam dazzling rays into the eyes of low-flying Argentine pilots so that they lost control and their planes were locked by their automatic pilots into a steep climb. I am sorry to shoot the story down, but the truth is that it started when a gullible reporter was hoaxed by servicemen into thinking that he risked being lasered alive if he strayed where he was.

● James Callaghan's former aide, Tom McNally, must have been embarrassed to find himself listed in the *Telegraph's Sunday Magazine* as one of "Labour's 100 stars" in the left Labour for the SDP in October 1981.

### Callas's secret

The gynaeological history of Maria Callas, until now neglected by musicologists, gets full exposure in the book by her husband and manager, the late Giovanni Battista Meneghini, to be published by Bodley Head at the end of this month. Stung by Arianna Stassinopoulou's assertion that in 1957 he refused Callas's wish to have a child, Meneghini files the medical evidence in his biography, *My Wife Maria Callas*. They wanted children, he says, but a malformation of the uterus prevented Callas conceiving and she was unwilling to undergo surgery to correct it. After tests in 1957, Meneghini said, a specialist declared that the singer had reached her menopause at the age of only 34.

British bureaucracy moves at a snail's pace, but not without fellow feeling. I have it

from the London Wildlife Trust that the rare *Cassiopea bicipitata* (or two-tipped snail) was responsible for altering the plans for the new Public Record Office at Kew. The original scheme would have destroyed a prime habitat, one of only five in Britain. Six years after completion of the modified building, the mollusc remains alive and well and living off dog faeces.

PHS

## Ten years in Europe, 2: Peter Shore

# Ignore the scare stories: it's time to get out

EEC membership has imposed intolerable burdens on Britain's trade and industry, argues the Labour party's chief economic spokesman. Withdrawal need entail no sacrifice

Ten years ago the Treaty of Accession taking Britain into the EEC came into effect, bringing with it the most far-reaching changes in this country since Henry VIII broke with Rome: changes that involved the transfer from a democratic and sovereign United Kingdom Parliament of law-making, tax-gathering and treaty-making powers to non-elected institutions in Europe, no longer accountable to the people of this land. The damage to the democracy, to the prosperity and the self-confidence of the British people has been, and will continue to be, immense.

At the time a number of linked objections to this unprecedented treaty, were made. First that it was against the wishes of a substantial majority of the nation: that it was a constitutional outrage, to drive it through, a "whipped" Parliament, with tiny majorities, with no attempt before entry, either through a general election or a referendum, to test the will of the electorate.

Second, that we simply did not share the doctrine of "European Community" and the treaty aim of "ever closer union", which presupposed a special and close relationship between the member states, different in kind from that which existed with any other countries.

How could we? The United Kingdom's own special ties of language and people, trade and investment, are with English-speaking and Commonwealth countries outside the European mainland. Third, that it was a profound error to believe that the economic dynamism of the original Common Market Six would rub off on the United Kingdom after membership: on the contrary, unimpeded competition with the temporarily more powerful economies of the Six within a customs union and the dismantling of the state power of economic intervention that is the core of the Rome treaty itself, would simply further weaken our own economy.

Fourth, that the terms of entry demanded a total acceptance, after a transitional period, of every policy and practice of the Six, without a single amendment to take account of the United Kingdom's very different interests and circumstances: terms that included full acceptance of the appalling common agricultural policy with its consequential burdens upon our balance of payments, the disruption of our trade with

traditional low-cost food suppliers in Australasia and the Americas, and the denial for our own people of the benefit of lower priced food; and a formula for contributing to the EEC budget which imposed upon us a wholly disproportionate and unacceptable large net payment through the "own resources" system. In a sentence, the Common Market was not for us and membership could not endure.

To these and other formidable objections the proponents of entry gave no satisfactory answer. They did, however, offer two comforts: that once we had joined, "negotiation from within" would remove the specific disadvantages of our entry terms; and that the enlarged Community would not merely dynamize our own economy but enable us, collectively, to secure economic and political objectives that Britain itself could not obtain. Beyond this, the pro-Marketisers simply asserted - Mr Heath and Mr Jenkins, our two Chamberlain Prize winners, in the lead - their own vehement commitment to the "European idea". They had "seen the future and it worked".

Ten years later, what can one say? Few will now deny that "negotiation from within" has proved as abortive as negotiation from without; that each one of the unresolved issues of 1973 - reform of the CAP, changing the British budget contribution, establishment of an acceptable fisheries policy etc. - remain on the agenda of the Council of Ministers, to divide, frustrate and increasingly embitter the member states. Worse, that the sole safeguard, the veto in the Council of Ministers, has been dismantled by the decision of the other EEC members to outvote Britain last year.

Nor, alas, can it be said either that Britain has prospered since it joined - it has not - or that the Community itself, for all its economic size, has proved to be a haven for us or other member states from the tempest of world events.

On the contrary, within 12 months of Britain's accession the special vulnerability of continental Europe was revealed with devastating effects when the Opec countries imposed their oil boycott and quadrupled their oil upon a wholly energy dependent EEC. Today the growth and self-confidence that marked the EEC in the 1960s have quite vanished. Trade stagnates, output languishes and 11 million Europeans search for work. The many new problems that followed the first oil shock, and which now menace the functioning of the world economy, have elicited not one creative response from the "world's largest trading block", the EEC.

Politically, the decade of UK membership has been equally unrewarding. Although the referendum campaign of 1975 produced a clear but reluctant "Yes", there has been no underlying shift of British attitudes to the EEC. In external affairs, no one who has studied the reality, as opposed to the rhetoric, of European political cooperation, of "speaking with one voice", can fail to note the impotence of so-called European initiatives on the one hand and, on the other, the divisive effects that European cooperation has increasingly asserted upon the larger forum of Nato, widening the Atlantic at a time when, faced with increasingly assertive Soviet power in Afghanistan, Poland and elsewhere, the need for solidarity and close understanding is urgent.

History has moved on since 1973 - and still more since 1956. The EEC, which once boasted a giant's

**We should be ready to negotiate other trade agreements**

strength, is - and is seen to be - economically vulnerable, institutionally impotent, politically divided, chained to an obsolescent and virtually unamendable treaty.

The economic, political and security problems that we all face beyond the competence of the EEC to resolve. The European Monetary System is not a substitute for a revamped IMF, as the recent Frankfurt talks on exchange rate policies explicitly recognized. Seven years ago, a new international institution - the Summit of the Seven - had to be launched bringing together Britain, France, Germany and Italy with Japan, Canada and the United States. It will develop, for it is in this wider forum, if anywhere, that initiatives will emerge to deal with the growing disorders of the world economy.

There never was, and there is not



now, any compelling reason why Britain should subject itself to the policies, the constraints and the goals of the Rome treaty. The claim that British jobs would be at risk because our export trade with the EEC will suddenly be halted or that US and Japanese companies would no longer wish to invest in sectors of British industry is simply scare-mongering.

We traded extensively with the EEC and attracted substantial third-country investment to the UK before membership; and we shall continue to trade and to attract such investment after we have severed the link with the Rome treaty. The "trade deflection" effect of ceasing to belong to a customs union will gradually reorientate more of our manufacturing trade outside the continent of Europe and there will, of course, be a more pronounced shift as we resume food trade with non-EEC countries.

Our aims should be clear. First, we must "patriate" the British constitution and disengage from the treaty arrangements in an orderly way and on an acceptable timetable. Second, we should stand ready not only to negotiate alternative trade arrangements but to cooperate with the EEC in as many non-treaty areas, including foreign affairs, as are mutually desired.

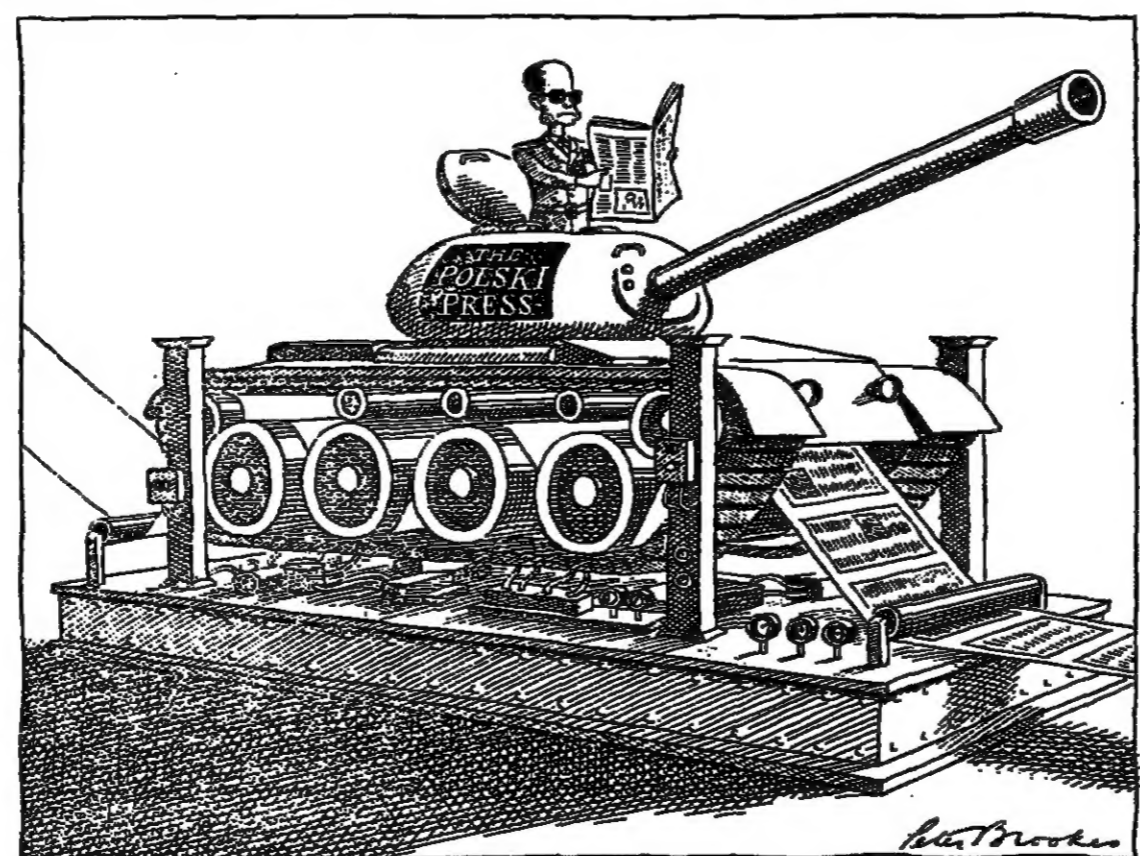
It is a paradox but a truth that the most creative period in the Western world, 1947-50, which saw the launching of the Marshall Plan, the formation of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and the European Payments Union, and which achieved the revival of the war-shattered European economies, took place with British and American involvement before the Rome treaty was even conceived.

Escape from the world slump of the 1980s and the achievement of a new balance of détente and detente will require policies and initiatives no less bold. In this, the European nation states, not the EEC, will have to play a leading part.

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Next: Edward Heath

## Roger Boyes describes how Poland's suspension of martial law has failed to win the media over to the Jaruzelski regime



# The editor regrets - he prefers to be a cabbie

by a close associate of the Pope, who was once Metropolitan of Cracow. This weekly has benefited from the general drift of church-state rapprochement and takes journalistic risks not evident in other newspapers. It was the only paper, for example, to publish any memoirs of interment, albeit written in highly poetic terms by Andrzej Szczepiorski, the novelist, who was released in the spring.

Even this was censored: the article moves from a description of exercise in the camp to a sudden blank space, a series of dots and the phrase "decree on martial law, paragraph two, article 17, point four". This is the section of the regulations that permits the censor to extract anything which the authorities consider potentially harmful to Poland from all published texts. Close examination of the newspaper shows that most articles are peppered with these deletions, sometimes leaving a gap in the middle of a sentence. The back page of the newspaper records whole articles that were written for the newspaper but never appeared because of censorship.

Suspension of martial law has not removed this censorship, though interference with post and telephones is now permitted only if the prosecutor expressly wishes it (a broad category) or if the person concerned is under investigation. If anything, censorship is likely to get worse rather than better. A draft press law makes editors personally liable for anything that appears in their newspapers - that is to say legally liable under the stiff penal code. An article critical of the Polish government will thus never see the light of day in the official press, for the editor himself becomes liable under anti-state agitation laws.

Much depends, of course, on how the new laws are administered after martial law is lifted. Mild criticism is already permitted in certain newspapers by certain writers - Daniel Pasant in *Polityka* for example - but the room for manoeuvre is limited. *Tygodnik Powszechny*, because it is linked with the church and not the official state distributors, is the only paper to notify readers of what has been censored, so it is otherwise difficult to know

what is being repressed. Certainly *Polityka*, the main official weekly (formerly edited by Mr Rakowski), once tried to investigate the circumstances surrounding the shooting of demonstrators in Lublin but had the story killed by the authorities the day before publication. Copies of the page proof have been circulating in the underground for some weeks.

The "internal emigres" argue that the government's behaviour towards writers, actors and film directors is symptomatic of the running of the whole country. On the one hand, the authorities call for consultation and dialogue with the people and the creation of a broad consensus. On the other hand, in order to achieve that consensus, code-named national accord - they cut out many dissonant voices. Editors of hardline Marxist papers are thrown out because they disagree with the party line of General Jaruzelski, but so is the editor of a women's magazine because she publishes an interview with a national accord - they cut out many dissonant voices. Editors of hardline Marxist papers are thrown out because they disagree with the party line of General Jaruzelski, but so is the editor of a women's magazine because she publishes an interview with a national accord - they cut out many dissonant voices. Editors of hardline Marxist papers are thrown out because they disagree with the party line of General Jaruzelski, but so is the editor of a women's magazine because she publishes an interview with a national accord - they cut out many dissonant voices.

The authorities threaten to close down the film makers' union unless Andrzej Wajda and four other directors with Solidarity sympathies resign from its leadership. The list is long: the government, the church, Lech Walesa, the underground - but everyone is talking in a different language. Until a common vocabulary is agreed, Poland's main journalistic stars will continue to write in Braille.

## Roger Scruton

# Why politicians are all against real education

The power of education is mysterious. It exerts itself through complicity and influence, rather than through coercion or control. Such power is more durable and more popular than force. Hence political movements tend to posture as the friends of education, whether or not their real purpose is to destroy or limit it.

The defenders of privilege argue for quality, and therefore standards; the defenders of equality argue for quantity, and therefore the destruction of standards. In their hearts, however, both are suspicious of education, which, by making privilege accessible, both challenges those at the top and perpetuates the distinction between top and bottom. Both sides aim secret blows at education. Some try to prevent it from spreading, others try to destroy it altogether, by spreading it too thin.

Recently, however, a more effective strategy has been discovered. This is to make all education "relevant". Traditionally a large part of learning was devoted to subjects which are wilfully "irrelevant" - like Latin, Greek, ancient history, higher mathematics, philosophy and literary criticism. The syllabus recommended by ancient thinkers consisted almost entirely of such subjects. And the ancient instinct was wise.

The more irrelevant a subject, the more lasting is the benefit that it confers. Irrelevant subjects bring understanding of the human condition, by forcing the student to stand back from it, they also enhance the appetite for life, by providing material for thought and conversation.

This is the secret which civilization has guarded - that power and influence come through the acquisition of useless knowledge. The answer is, therefore, to destroy the effect of education - by making it relevant. Replace pure by applied mathematics, logic by computer programming, architecture by engineering, history by sociology. The result will be a new generation of well-informed philistines, whose charmlessness will undo every advantage which their learning might otherwise have conferred.

Not surprisingly, the main objects of this attack have been the humanities. A person who knows only engineering or microbiology finds himself hampered by his knowledge, which casts little light on his experience, and leads to no new communication with his fellow humans. A person with a classical or literary education, however, inhabits a transformed world, and sees meaning where others see facts. He is equipped not just to change the world, but to interpret it. Hence he will interpret it in his own favour, and become master of his condition. The major task is to destroy the majestic irrelevance which confers this power.

Considerable ingenuity has been spent in inventing "relevant" humanities. The problem has been to

conserve the outward prestige of education, as an embodiment of the reasonable approach to life's problems, while persuading the uneducated that there is a learning addressed to interests which they already have.

The answer has been found to lie in the word "studies". When added to a relevant-sounding prefix (such as "media", or "communications", or "black", or "gay") this word adjoins even to the most half-baked enthusiasm an air of superior knowledge. Not only are you right, it says, to be interested in the problems of the media, of blacks, of homosexuals: there is also a way of converting enthusiasm into expertise.

Consider the subject which has done more than any other to discredit humane education in American universities: women's studies. How did this subject come into being? When nineteenth-century philanthropists confronted the industrial revolution, "more education" was their cry - and when Arnold, Ruskin, Shaftesbury and Gladstone repeated it, more education there was. Similar, you might think, when twentieth-century philologists campaigned for "women's studies" they are merely repeating the age-old folly of the English, in seeking educational remedies for problems that are beyond intellectual control. In fact, however, the appeal of women's studies is precisely in its power to undo the effects of education.

Not only is it relevant, addressing itself to social and political problems which the uneducated student will instantly recognize. It also cuts across established disciplines, adopting and discarding methods according to imperatives that have no academic rationale. It therefore ploughs like a tank through the enemy's lines, and carries a swarm of believing students behind it.

Of course, no subject which even a respected Scottish university has been tempted to introduce - is impossible to isolate the work of women from a tradition created largely by men; it is impossible to understand the social reality of womanhood without studying manhood; it is impossible to hold the jar of civilization to the light and expect the masculine and the feminine to separate like oil and water.

But that is precisely the point. The value of such a subject - which even a respected Scottish university has been tempted to introduce - is precisely that it destroys education. It keeps the student's mind so narrowly focused on his random and transient political convictions that, when he ceases to be obsessed with them, he will lack the education with which to discover what to put in their place.

The author is Reader in Philosophy at Birkbeck College, London, and author of *A Dictionary of Political Thought*, published by Macmillan.

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## Richard North

# Hunting: in pursuit of the facts

"I know many hunters", said Bernard Shaw, "and none of them are ferocious. I know many humanitarians, and they are all ferocious". That was in his introduction to *Killing for Sport* (1914) by Henry Salt, vegetarian and former master at Eton whose *The Nursery of Torpism* (1911) never quite dealt the death blow to that school, any more than he got hunting outlawed.

A great tribe of rational people have tried to stop their fellow men from getting themselves up in red coats and chasing about the countryside in pursuit of dog and fox. The anti-hunt brigade has been as richly doted as the hunters, and the rest of us have let both get on with their battles, believing that, very roughly, they deserved each other.

But this last year has seen a significant event in the anti-hunting campaign: the Conservative Anti-Hunt Council is now on the march, matching the Liberals, Social Democrats and those left-wingers who have always equated hunting with oppression of the working class.

The anti-hunters have not always troubled to consider what effect hunting has on the country's foxes. We know extraordinary little about the creature which looms along the hedgerows and past suburban doorsteps. But we do know more than we used to, and most of it suggests that hunters and their opponents are about equally ineffectual in influencing the fox's numbers and way of life.

There are two great difficulties with any argument about hunting as a method of controlling foxes: it apparently has no effect on the overall number of foxes surviving to the spring, and there is no evidence that foxes in general need controlling.

Wild animal populations very seldom need culling. The few wild animals that regularly reproduce and survive in numbers sufficient to cause man any trouble are mostly introductions, like the rabbit or rat, though the foreign mink appears to have found a stable niche. The fox, however, is indigenous to Britain, and its population is maintained by a reproductive cycle which ensures, in the summer (when there are some 500,000 of them), about four times as many youngsters as can survive the winter's dearth of food. Food supply, not predation, controls fox populations: the absence of voles, not the presence of hunts, is what stops a fox explosion. The fox

had little to fear even when there were wolves about: now man is his only, mostly unnecessary, animal enemy. Indeed, a man will kill a fox sometimes merely creates a spare piece of territory for another fox.

Hunts, however, are reckoned to be efficient at picking off weaker foxes. "Most good, fit foxes which give us a hard run will get away from us", said Ian Coghill, the British Field Sports Society's conservation spokesman. If he is right, the foxes which his Worcestershire hunt catches and kills would probably have been among those which would not have survived the winter anyway. He claims also that no one knows how much of a problem foxes would be in the winter, when their wild prey is scarce, because hunts have always played a part in keeping fox numbers lower just before the worst of the winter.

Few foxes, it seems, take lambs or chickens from farms. There is evidence that nearly all lambs which are taken are already dead.

Scruton, a noted mid-nineteenth-century fox-hunting writer, said forthrightly that he thought foxes were little trouble to poultry. "If a farmer complained to me of a fox visiting his hen-roost, I gave him directions to shoot him, if he could, well knowing he [the fox] must be a cur or mangy". In Cleveland there is a farmer's wife who has used foxes as hunters in check on her farm: they left her free-range hens alone.

But the farmer shooting the occasional errant fox creates a potential hazard. In Sweden it has been shown that many foxes killed by hunters had previously been shot but not killed.

In this country it is almost certain that around ten times as many foxes die by shooting, collisions with cars, and by monstrously cruel snaring as by hunting. Clearly, many foxes are roaming the country in dire, and man-made, pain. The fox-hunt seldom causes injury, only a more or less untimely death. Those atrocious yahoos stampeding about on horseback, though conceivably loathsome in their blood lust and in presuming to judge better than nature or God which foxes should die this winter, are actually the best of some fairly awesome evils, though many country people, with the hunts now in full cry, resent the intrusion on their lands and tranquility.

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## PREPARE TO BOARD

The arrest at sea of Danish trawlers is something for which there can be no enthusiasm whatever. The Danes are among the last of our friends with whom we wish to quarrel. Yet the Government is right to threaten arrest and prepare for it should the Danes invite it. More than enough of the fishing grounds properly regarded as British has already been opened to exploitation by others in the negotiations for a permanent common fisheries policy (CFP) in the European Community. No more can be ceded. Britain agreed to a bad but bearable bargain towards the end of last year. So did the rest of the Ten with the exception of Denmark, whose political arrangements give its important fishing industry enough pull to overrule its own government.

The Danish fishermen calculate presumably that by challenging their exclusion from waters they want to fish they may win a judgment in the European Court to fortify them in their attempt to get the deal reopened. Mr Peter Walker has confidently informed the Commons that the measures he has prepared would be legal and effective, and he cites the President of the European Commission in confirmation. The legality of the powers he contemplates using is beyond question in domestic

law. They derive from the Fishery Limits Act of 1976. It is well to be aware however that their legality within a European jurisdiction is less certain.

Regulations made under the Treaty of Rome just before British (and Danish) entry into the Common Market fixed the principle that all Community waters - now extending to a coastal zone of 200 miles - shall be open on equal terms to the fishing vessels of all members states. Temporary "derogations" to that application of common law were incorporated in the 1972 Treaty of Accession, giving countries some preferential enjoyment of their coastal waters. They expired on December 31 1982.

They were supposed to be superseded by a revised CFP. But there is no revised CFP. The Council of Ministers, mindful of the Luxembourg compromise at the heart of the European compact, that where very important national interests are at stake the discussion must be continued, until unanimous agreement is reached - shrank from overriding the Danish veto and establishing a revised policy by majority vote. Instead they adopted the subterfuge of separate but parallel national regulations all enforcing the terms of the agreement the Danes would not endorse. Thus there is no

Community policy, just a full set of national policies minus one pretending both to be and not to be a Community policy.

These national regulations might be challenged on the ground that power to establish rules of the kind belong exclusively to the Community, and that the only Community rules now in place are those requiring equal access. Some sort of EEC sanction, it is true, has been afforded to interim national measures of a non-discriminatory kind for the purpose of preserving fish stocks where they are threatened by a failure of the Community to reach agreement. If that exception is claimed to cover the present measures it might be objected that they go much further than the immediate necessities of conservation and that they are not non-discriminatory in as much as they pick upon the Danes.

These reaches of Community law are murky waters in which to fish. Whatever surprises they contain, Britain's concessions to the Community have gone far enough to the detriment of its own fishermen. The Government must stand pat upon the terms agreed by nine of the ten; assume the role of maritime policeman if challenged; and wait for the Danish parliament to tire of isolation and heed the advice of its ministers to accept the deal as the best it will get.

## PYM NON GRATA

The British foreign secretary is not welcome, it seems, in Saudi Arabia. Not just now anyway. That is a regrettable but not entirely surprising state of affairs, after the tactless way the British government handled the proposed visit to London of the Arab League delegation last month.

That visit was cancelled, it will be remembered, because Mrs Thatcher was not willing to receive a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization as one of the delegates. Her advisers thought that the Arabs would not insist on this, as they had not insisted on it when a similar delegation visited Washington in October. That was a mistake. The American position on the matter, though unpleasant to the Arabs, has been clear and consistent since 1975: America has not recognized the PLO as a necessary participant in the Middle East peace process, has not had any direct official dealings with it, and has repeatedly said that it will not have such dealings unless or until the PLO explicitly recognizes the right of Israel to exist.

The British attitude has been quite different: Britain positively urges the PLO to recognize Israel's right to exist, because, in the British view, the PLO "will have to be associated with the negotiations" on an eventual peace settlement; British officials regularly meet PLO officials to argue this point. British ministers do not, but have been willing

to encounter PLO representatives in informal or multilateral circumstances. Most recently the PLO's "foreign minister", Mr Faruk Kaddumi, was one of a two-man Arab League delegation which saw Mr Douglas Hurd at the Foreign Office last July.

The Arabs, therefore, had some reason to expect different treatment in London from what they received in Washington - particularly since Mr Kaddumi was a full member of the delegation received by President Mitterrand, that well-known friend of Israel, in November. But if they felt entitled to insist, they also felt they could afford to. Not to go to Washington would have meant ignoring the only realistic route to a peaceful settlement. Not to go to London was a gesture worth making to prove a point. In the brutal but usefully frank words of Prince Bandar bin Abdulah, published on this page yesterday, the visit amounted to little more than a "courtesy call, because Britain, in terms of influencing events in the area, is almost irrelevant".

Matters were made worse by the clumsy compromise which London proposed at the last minute - a compromise, presumably, between the views of the Foreign Office and those of Number Ten. The Arabs were asked to "confirm" their rejection of terrorism - a request they were bound to regard as insulting - and the PLO to state (or rather allow Britain to state on its behalf) its readiness for mutual recognition with Israel.

Even then, the PLO delegate would have been excluded from the meeting with Mrs Thatcher, and asked to make do with meeting Mr Pym.

The consequences of this remarkable *balourdise* are not yet tragic. The affair has not assumed "Death of a Princess" significance: the Saudis have kept a better sense of proportion. The British ambassador has not been sent home, and Prince Bandar's assertion that "the Saudi way" is to "hit the Westerners where it hurts - in their pockets" happily represents his personal opinion rather than government policy. Still, the competition for contracts in Saudi Arabia is always so intense that Britain does not need a political handicap. That a deputy minister can express himself publicly in such terms, even in a personal capacity, is indicative of an ugly mood.

The good work done by Lord Carrington in building up Anglo-Arab relations has been undone, out of little more than carelessness. The lack of rapport between the Prime Minister and her Foreign Secretary must be at least in part to blame. Let us hope that Sir Anthony Parsons, the distinguished Foreign Office Arabist who has now moved into Number Ten, can do something to put things right. What is required is not softness on principle but greater clarity, consistency and seriousness in applying our principles to the Palestinian issue.

## THE DANCE OF THE MANDARINS

An important Government reshuffle takes place today and nobody will notice. Three of the country's more outstanding permanent politicians are filling vacancies at the Ministry of Defence, the Department of Employment and the Department of Energy. As civil servants Mr Clive Whitmore, Mr Michael Quinlan and Sir Kenneth Couzens are not and will never become household names. But, at least in the case of Mr Whitmore at Defence and Mr Quinlan at Employment, they will outlast their ministers (Sir Kenneth has but three years at Energy before retirement) and could wield the kind of substantial influence over policy to which elected politicians aspire but rarely attain.

They represent the latest instalment of a batch of changes at the summit of Whitehall the scale of which is without precedent in Civil Service history. There is no sinister reason for this, no Thatcherite purge of centrists and closet Keynesians. After the victory parades of 1945, Whitehall had to telescope six years' intake into the old administrative class into three. They have departed as they arrived, in a bunch.

In many ways the new pensioners are a sad generation. As young assistant principals with wartime experience in the Armed Forces they joined a profession which had just presided over a glowing success story.

Britain's home front had been mobilized more successfully than any other on the Allied or Axis side. Even rationing had gone well, "a mixed economy went small", was how the points system was described. Wartime planning for the peace was coming to fruition with a series of nationalizations and the construction of a comprehensive welfare system. State power wielded firmly but benignly was the way forward. Recruits brought in by the reconstruction competitions were to be the staff officers who made it happen.

In sad reality, as senior officials in the 1970s, they presided over a succession of morale-sapping policy failures. One of their number, Sir Leo Pliatzky, wrote last month: "No-one has been more bitterly conscious than the postwar reconstruction intake of civil servants of the forces of the country's inability to carry its wartime performance into peace or has cared more than they about putting it right".

Their successors carry less emotional baggage into their permanent secretariats. True, Mr Quinlan joined the Air Ministry in 1954 and Mr Whitmore the War Office in 1959 before the most punishing of the seven postwar defence reviews. True, Mr Peter Middleton, who succeeds to the top Treasury job in the spring, began his professional interest in the British economy in 1962 at the

zenith of the Macmillan expansion. But all three were still in the foothills of their bureaucratic careers when stark reality intruded with the 1967 devaluation and the general tarnishing of the Wilson era.

Mrs Thatcher has picked them for the top jobs because they are men for difficult times and not, as some have suggested, because they would make good chairmen of the Finchley Conservative Association. Like them, the other new appointees, Mr David Hancock at Education, Sir Anthony Rawlinson at Trade, Mr Michael Franklin at Agriculture and, above all, Sir Brian Hayes at Industry, have the difficult task of limiting the damage wrought by recession on the country's productive and social resources, while planting seed corn for the future. They will live, too, through considerable change in their own profession.

Nothing will benefit the country and the Civil Service more than a set of policy successes wrought out of the most intractable circumstances since 1945. Permanent secretaries, the automatic pilots of British government, cannot build achievement alone. Only ministers can chart their course and mobilize the national consent needed for successful implementation. Without that, the best laid schemes of permanent secretaries will curl at the edges in departmental registries.

## The road to reducing unemployment

From Professor A. J. Clunies-Ross

Sir, To those who regard the present state of unemployment as a matter of the most urgent concern it must be of interest to realise that at least three western European countries have (like Japan) registered unemployment rates below 3 per cent on average for every year from 1966 to 1981. This country by the same definition had unemployment of almost 11 per cent for 1981 and higher rates this year. The three of consistently high employment are Sweden, Norway and Austria.

This information (which can be checked in the OECD *Economic Outlook* for July) throws serious doubt on several popular explanations of present United Kingdom levels of unemployment and official excuses for tolerating it.

First, "world recession" cannot be given all the blame if these three countries retain, in spite of it, unemployment rates characteristic of Britain in the 1950s.

Second, technical progress can hardly be overwhiningly important as an explanation if economies among the most technically advanced and progressive have not succumbed.

Third, the rise in this country's earnings from oil cannot do much to explain its exceptional unemployment, since Norway, with a relatively large oil sector, is not similarly affected.

Nor, fourth, can either high government taxing and spending or high levels of social security be a prevailing reason, since Austria, Norway and Sweden have all devoted in recent years a higher proportion of gross domestic product than the United Kingdom, both to current and to total government outlays, and all have taken a higher proportion in taxes and similar receipts. The difference has been especially marked over social security transfers.

Fifth, inflation in Austria, Norway and Sweden has certainly been less fast than in this country, but in the last two at least it has not been negligible. Over 10 of the last 17 years, Norway and Sweden have each experienced consumer-price

inflation higher than the present rate in Britain of about 7 per cent.

Over 10 per cent of those, too, each had inflation higher than the OECD average. At their peaks each had inflation over 14 per cent for a 12-month period. It would seem that no support is given to the view, sedulously promoted by the Chancellor, that stable prices form a necessary condition for high employment.

If we look for what these three countries have in common to explain their success in maintaining employment, we find that all three have institutions that allow wage rates to be determined by a set of social decisions rather than by restrictions on society's output. These institutions depend on the active cooperation of central trade union and employer organizations; indeed in Sweden the government plays no direct part in the process.

The lesson for ourselves may well be that full employment depends on the development of such consensual arrangements for wage fixing and that, despite past failures, every effort should be devoted to constructing them. This must surely involve the cultivation by governments of relations of trust with the unions rather than the reverse. Insofar as wages have nevertheless to be set or controlled by government without active union cooperation, there would seem to be grounds for trying to apply over wage relativities explicit canons of fairness such as central trade-union organs might reasonably be expected to accept.

National trade-union leadership will also bear a large share of the responsibility for unemployment if it does not deliver effective union cooperation to government that is seriously attempting to reach a consensus over wages.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY CLUNIES-ROSS,  
Department of Economics,  
University of Strathclyde,  
Stenhouse Building,  
173 Cathedral Street,  
Glasgow.  
December 20.

## M40 inquiry

From Mr Jeremy Benson

Sir, May I comment on your report ("Country house protests rejected", December 15)? The Government have not refused to move the planned M40 route "to avoid disturbance to the owners of two country houses" etc. Any decision must await the outcome of the inquiry.

Your report should have referred to the responses made by departmental officers to evidence put in for the owner of Beckley Park by Lord Newick, Professor Clegg, David Hicks and Christopher Manning, the latter being an expert on traffic noise. I myself gave evidence for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Reference was also made to Farnborough Hall and evidence of the gross damage that the M40 will do there was given by the National Trust in late November. I spoke for the Georgian Group.

Beckley is an Elizabethan jewel, a hunting lodge, lost in time beside Omoor. It has what many regard as our finest twentieth century topiary garden planted within its even more

ancient moats. Omoor is to be cut across by the M40.

Farnborough is an eighteenth century house in a superb setting with a unique terrace walk from which there are views out across the Warrington valley to Edgell and beyond. It has to be visited, the experience is unforgettable.

Build this motorway on the preferred route and both will be damned with noise for ever. Beckley might be shielded from sight of it, but not from sound. At Farnborough nothing can ever hide the road and the scar from the terrace above. It will stretch from horizon to horizon down the valley below.

Both must be protected for future generations by diverting the route. There is a fundamental problem here to solve. Both houses are "listed" grade I. There is no listing system yet to protect our great gardens, parks, and "designed" landscapes. A proposal that lists be compiled and published was debated in the Lords on December 21 and well supported, but the Government still seems to need persuading.

I am, Sir, still your obedient servant,  
JEREMY BENSON, Chairman,  
The Georgian Group,  
2 Chester Street, SW1.

## Nuclear debate

From Mr Peter Caddick-Adams

Sir, An important new factor has entered the "nuclear debate". It is one that the unilateralist camp must consider very seriously before continuing to brand the Government as unilateralists at war-mongers or of wanting to maintain the status quo in nuclear weapons.

It is, of course, the Russian offer to reduce its SS20 missile force, in return for the West cancelling its cruise and Pershing missile programmes. Had we responded to the CND's call to cancel the deployment of cruise missiles, the Soviet Union would not have felt so threatened as to offer to cut back its missile force.

Whilst this offer as it stands is unacceptable (preserving as it does the Soviet superiority in intermediate range nuclear weapons), it does offer a basis for negotiation; as any vendor of a house will know, the final settlement will differ from the initial offer. Here is the proof that the CND have been asking for: the policy of unilateralism is working.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER CADDICK-ADAMS,  
Brampton Lodge,  
Newcastle-under-Lyme.

From the General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Sir, I am grateful to General Hackett (December 16) for amably exonerating me personally from the charge of Soviet funding. But he does need to check his sources about those sums (Dr Lums - \$15m in 1981) supposed to be flowing from the Soviets to the Western peace movements.

The General quotes Yuri Zhukov in *Pravda* of April 30 of this year. The article is worth reading. In it Zhukov goes out of his way to mock repeatedly those who say that the peace movements are "agents on the Kremlin payroll". The Soviet peace fund is mentioned but only as a source of support for the Soviet Peace Committee.

That great Powers do their best to influence public opinion in their direction I do not for one moment doubt. That the peace movement in the West has been bought is quite another. Unsubstantiated allegations are not helpful and the issues are too important for diversions of this sort.

Yours faithfully,  
BRUCE KENT, General Secretary,  
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament,  
11 Goodwin Street, N4,  
December 20.

## Houses for sale

From Mr F. V. Savage

Sir, Article 1 of the European Community Convention on Human Rights, accepted by the United Kingdom in 1966, states that no one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest. Not that anyone bothers about Common Market laws these days. Nevertheless it is clearly immoral for any Act of Parliament to permit the transfer of property from one sector of the community to another when such a transfer results in personal gain to the transferee and does not benefit society at large.

So when were all those illustrious persons who penned their names to the letter of December 9 opposing the latest Housing Bill which gives rights to tenants of charitable housing associations, when the number one charitable institution, namely, local government, was being forced to sell its council houses to tenants?

Yours faithfully,  
F. V. SAVAGE,  
Savage & Partners,  
1 Blucher Street,  
Chesham,  
Buckinghamshire.

## Nuclear reactor safety

From Mr S. C. Goddard

Sir, The highly selective interpretation your Science Editor puts (*The Times*, December 13) on the latest report of the Advisory Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations, entitled *Some Aspects of Safety in Pressurised Water Reactors*, is difficult to reconcile with the report itself.

In its general conclusion (para 9.1) the committee states that it has looked at a number of areas in depth, in particular the integrity of the pressure system, and that the safety case for the PWR can be substantiated subject to certain conditions being met.

The committee also "believes that the industry and the regulatory authority have the resources necessary for these requirements to be met effectively and satisfactorily".

Your Science Editor's description of the report as "potentially devastating... on safety aspects" plainly does not square with the report's conclusions.

Yours faithfully,  
S. C. GODDARD,  
System Safety Engineer,  
Central Electricity Generating Board,  
Sudbury House,  
15 Newgate Street, EC1.

## Hypnotizing prosecution witnesses

From Lord Gardiner, CH

Sir, I am much indebted to the Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Mr John Thornton, for explaining in his letter (December 20) the position about the hypnotizing of witnesses for the prosecution.

It would add to our indebtedness if he would tell us, first, whether or not, when witnesses for the prosecution have been hypnotized, the defence has been informed that the witnesses have been hypnotized; and secondly, whether he is aware that in some of the states of the United States the evidence of hypnotized witnesses has been found to be so unreliable that appellate courts have tended to rule the evidence of all hypnotized witnesses as inadmissible.

Yours faithfully,  
GARDINER,  
House of Lords,  
December 21.

From Dr H. B. Gibson

Sir, The letter of Mr John Thornton, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, to the Metropolitan Police (December 20) does not exactly allay the fears that are being widely expressed about the use of hypnosis in police investigations.

He makes a cryptic observation that "safeguards are built into our procedures which enable variations in recall to be readily identified". What precisely does this mean? If a witness, say, on first reporting an attack recalls that the assailant was white, but subsequently under hypnosis "remembers" that the assailant was black, the discrepancy is noted in the police files? But what is of more importance is whether, when someone is brought to trial, these "variations in recall" are brought to the attention of the court.

## Christians and Zionism

From the Bishop of Durham

Sir, Rabbi Goldberg (feature, December 11) asks Christians to accept the reality of Jewish statehood and adjust their theology accordingly. As one who unhesitatingly accepts this reality, and also as one of the authors of the British Council of Churches' report which he cites as evidence against this view, I ask him to be so courteous as to read the relevant parts of the report again.

He accuses it of querying "the wisdom of Christian support for political Zionism". What it actually does is to query "the wisdom of support by Christians for political Zionism on theological grounds" (italics in the original). The difference is crucial and the fact that Rabbi Goldberg apparently does not see it is yet another example of how tragically difficult it is to communicate with one another on a subject where feelings run so high.

There are many excellent historical and political reasons for regarding Israel's right to statehood as unquestionable. To add theology to them, however, and Christian theology at that, is in our view unhelpful and presumptuous. To absolutize political conflicts theologically runs the risk of making them irreconcilable.

That was our point and if he can truly grasp it I trust that Rabbi Goldberg will come to see that it has nothing whatever to do with thoughtless criticisms of the State of Israel, or the merely conditional acceptance of her existence, which he justifiably describes as ominous.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN DUNELM,  
Auckland Castle,  
Bishop Auckland,  
Co. Durham.  
December 13.

## Spencer sales

From Lord March

Sir, In your edition of December 16 Mr Alan Clark, MP, states, with reference to the sales of works of art from Althorp, that owners are absolutely entitled to take whatever steps, within the law, that they think appropriate to retain their properties for their children.

He seriously over-simplifies the issues involved. Owners of property of any kind are, of course, entitled within the law to do what they like with their private possessions. However, in weighing up the issues involved in trying to maintain and retain historic houses and their contents, most owners are very conscious that they have social responsibilities which go well beyond their family and legal duties. Indeed, most owners regard themselves as stewards, both of their family heritage for the benefit of future generations and of part of the national heritage for the benefit of the whole community.

Yours faithfully,  
MARCH  
(Deputy President, Historic Houses Association),  
Goodwood House,  
Chichester,  
West Sussex,  
December 17.

## Right and proper

From Mr Brian Kemball-Cook

Sir, In reply to Philip Howard's query (December 9) about the expression "the right-hand file", this does not appear to refer to the position in which senators sit, to which no reference is made in Plutarch's *Coriolanus*, which was of course Shakespeare's authority, in North's translation. There the Senate are simply opposed as a body to the common people.

When editing the play (New Clarendon Shakespeare) I followed the general interpretation that this is a military term, the right-hand side of the battle-line being the place of honour.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN KEMBALL-COOK,  
23 Grosvenor Road,  
East Grinstead,  
West Sussex.

A report of a trial at the Old Bailey where the defendant was found guilty on the evidence of a previously hypnotized witness (see *New Scientist*, December 2, 1982) revealed that the judge had refused a request that the hypnotist should be called to give evidence on how the hypnotic session had been conducted. The judge claimed that the hypnotist's evidence would be "hearsay". The defence lawyers were therefore unable to question it.

In this difficult matter the society of which I have the honour to be chairman has assisted the Home Office in their endeavours to formulate guidelines for the police to follow, and we have assisted in arranging inter-disciplinary seminars at the Home Office and elsewhere to this end.

I think that the defensive attitude taken by Mr Thornton, and certain other police officers who would persuade us that "all's well - leave it to the police" is not entirely helpful.

Many psychologists and others who have expert knowledge of how, under hypnosis, fantasies may be woven with "memories", are by no means satisfied that the safeguards in operation in various police forces are at all adequate.

It seems that more informed public debate is necessary. Mr Thornton tells us that the Home Office Office in their endeavours to formulate guidelines that they, the police, have issued to themselves. I believe that it will be more satisfactory when the Home Office, having fully consulted a wide spectrum of psychological and legal opinion, issue the guidelines to the police.

Yours faithfully,  
H. B. GIBSON, Chairman,  
British Society of Experimental and Clinical Hypnosis,  
10 Manhattan Drive, Cambridge.

## Divorce restriction

From Mr Alastair Service

Sir, Those who, like myself, were closely involved with getting the Divorce Reform Act 1969 on to the statute book will have read Mr F. M. Steiner's letter (December 17) wishing that a cure for marriage breakdowns was as easily available as he suggests.

I would claim no more for the Act than that it was and is a workable and broadly just answer to the needs of very large numbers of people in society. The numbers of divorces had been rising for years before, reflecting steadily accelerating changes in most people's attitudes and in women's status.

My reading of the social surveys evidence is that Mr Steiner's proposal to restrict divorce might encourage a few couples to stay together, but would produce a huge number of people separated but undivorced. That would contribute nothing to the wellbeing of parents or children.

There are ways forward for family welfare. They lie not in restricting divorces, which only reflect pair-bonds that have failed among their varied new stresses of modern life, but in sustained education, preparation and supporting guidance for parenthood and marriage.

The National Children's Bureau and other organisations are developing such positive programmes; the sooner these are disseminated and made available, the better for family life in this country.

Yours faithfully,  
ALASTAIR SERVICE,  
75 Flank Walk,  
Hampstead, NW3.

## Justice in Zimbabwe

From the Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists

Sir, Lord Rawlinson states magisterially (December 15) that the credibility and integrity of the International Commission of Jurists rests upon what investigation it makes of reports he has read of human rights violations in Zimbabwe.

Unfortunately the ICI receives many reports of grave violations in very many countries and does not have the resources to investigate them all. However, if Lord Rawlinson will kindly send us the materials he has we will be glad to enquire into them.

Yours faithfully,  
NIAL MACDERMOT, Secretary-General,  
International Commission of Jurists,  
PO Box 120,  
1224 Geneva, Switzerland.

## Penny wise

From Mr N. D. Cadbury

Sir, It is, as Mr Mackeown writes (December 20) you were able to send 480 Christmas cards for 21 in 1914 and can now only send eight, the Christmas post has become 60 times as expensive.

Our 1914 price list shows 2oz of Dairy Milk chocolate with a retail price of 3d and the equivalent recommended price today is 54d, so chocolate is 18 times as expensive.

The fact that British manufactured chocolate remains an item of routine purchase is explained in part by its inflation rate comparing outstandingly well with postage inflation.

Yours sincerely,  
DOMINIC CADBURY,  
Cadbury Ltd,  
Bournville,  
Birmingham.

## Graceful attribute

From Dr R. D. C. Hart

Sir, I remember *Benito benedictator* as the companion to *benedictine benedictaneer* (letter, December 13). I wonder if this is the grace which Dr Bamforth, perhaps wisely, has forgotten.

Yours faithfully,  
R. D. C. HART,  
Cheesewring Farm,  
Minions,  
Liskeard,  
Cornwall.

**DICK EMERY**  
Versatile television comic



appeared in Michael Bentine's *It's a Square World* on BBC

television, but it was his own *Dick Emery Show* which began on BBC TV in 1963 which was to establish his style and his reputation. At first Emery's shows followed the standard pattern of such entertainment: sketches, song and dance routines, one line cracks. But he worked hard to break this mould, to create a series of comic incidents which would

provide a fitting vehicle for the gallery of characters – virtually

all played by himself - that had at his disposal.

Over the next twenty years he was to become one of the BBC's biggest attractions, yet he never made any secret of that perhaps perennial fear of the comic insecurity. This perhaps reflected itself in a private life which included five marriages.

All health continued to threaten Emery's career. In 1972 he won the BBC Personality award from the Variety Club of Great Britain but missed the awards ceremony when he was rushed to hospital. In recent years he has suffered from heart trouble, stomach disorders and eye afflictions which required a series of operations.

There were four children of Emery's marriages.

**STRONG**

winner on every flat race course in the British Isles.

Then in 1960 his daughter Susan married Lester Piggott.

pion jockey for the first time. Sam had been ubiquitous in his

search for winners and for bloodstock. Now he had a son-in-law like himself, in tune with the jet powered age. For rival stables – when Piggott was free to ride – it was a fearsome combination.

Of his big race winners Mr Babu, Bebe Grande and B. Thunder! come readily to mind. For the Maharajah of Baroda

**Aquino II, for the Maharajah of Morvi and Rajpipla, severed**

important prizes. Diplomats, shipowners, farmers, ranch owners had horses with him. The film industry was represented by the producer Mervyn Irving Allen and the Egyptian actor Omar El Sharif. The strain of running a stable

over Betty horses sometimes showed itself, for Sam had no

always enjoyed the best of health. Yet this never lessened his lifelong dedication to his profession.

His good judgment, his meticulous attention to detail, aided by his son Robert and a well managed staff, ensured success. He was not only a great trainer of racehorses, he was rare and gifted "schoolmaster." Many are the jockey's riding today who owe their position to his diligence and care during their apprenticeship at S. Gatten.

race season, having completed  
fifty years as a trainer. b

handed over control of his S  
Gation stable at Newmarket t  
his son, who has continued t  
produce a steady stream o  
winners.

## D SHEPPARD

into public notice in 1959 whe  
he gained first prize in the  
competition for the new Chu  
chill College at Cambridge, wit

other universities, notably Newcastle and Brunel, residence

es for Imperial College, London, and several distinguished schools abroad, and a quantity of housing in the new towns and elsewhere.

Sheppard was a man of great powerful build and a very powerful character, with powerful positive opinions and the ability to express them forcibly. In spite of his physical handicaps he was an indefatigable as well as a perceptive traveller abroad, eagerly responsive to the variety of experience travel offered, whether in the way of places, buildings, food or drink.

He was a generous host and a friend, in particular, of painters and sculptors, helping the country house in Hertfordshire that was his home for many years with his creations and peopled with the clients of his buildings to become the 'parour'.

Sheppard was vice-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1969-70. He was made CBE in 1964. He was elected ARA in 1966 and in 1972 and was knighted in 1981.

In 1938 he married Jean Shuffelbotham, who was also an architect and worked with him in his practice. She died in 1976 and two years later he married Marjorie Head. By his first

**DICK EMERY**  
Versatile television comic



appeared in Michael Bentine's *It's a Square World* on BBC television, but it was his own *Dick Emery Show* which began on BBC TV in 1963 which was to establish his style and his reputation. At first Emery's shows followed the standard pattern of such entertainment sketches, song and dance routines, one line cracks. But he worked hard to break this mould, to create a series of incidents which would

Over the next twenty years he was to become one of the BBC's biggest attractions, yet he never made any secret of that perhaps perennial fear of the comic: insecurity. This perhaps manifested itself in a private life which included five marriages.

His health continued to threaten Emery's career. In 1972 he won the BBC Television Personality Award from the Personality Club of Great Britain but missed the awards ceremony when he was rushed to hospital. In recent years he has suffered from heart trouble, stomach disorders and eye afflictions which required a series of operations.

There were four children of Emery's marriages.

stables - when Piggott was free

O rise — It was a winners' combination.

Of his big race years Mr. Babu, Bebe Grande and By Thunder came readily to mind.

For the Maharashtra of Barodod he won an Ascot Gold Cup with Aquino II, for the Maharashtra of Morvi and Rajpals, several other prizes. Diplomats, shipowners, farmers, ranchers, owners had horses with him.

The film industry was represented by the producer Mr. J. I. Irving Allen and the Egyptian actor Omar El Shariff. The strain of running a stable could be seen in his eyes. He showed itself for Sam had not always enjoyed the best of health. Yet this never lessened his lifelong dedication to his profession.

His good judgment, meticulous attention to detail and by his own efforts and well managed staff, ensured success. He was not only a great trainer of racehorses, he was rare and gifted "schoolmaster." Many are the jockeys riding today who owe their position to his diligence and care during their apprenticeship at S. Gaten.

At the end of the 1972 fiscal year, having completed 35 years as a trainer, he handed over control of his S. Gaten stable at Newmarket to his son, who has continued to produce a steady stream of winners.

## ● SHEPPARD

into public notice in 1959 when he gained first prize in the competition for the new Churchill College at Cambridge, which

well-planned scheme that was carried forward in a modern style the Cambridge tradition of enclosed residential courts. He subsequently designed a number of important buildings for other universities, notably Newcastle and Brunel, residences for Imperial College, London, and several distinguished schools, and a quantity of housing in the new towns and elsewhere.

powerful builder and equally powerful character, with positive opinions on the ability to express them forcibly in spite of his physical handicaps he was an indefatigable as well as a perceptive traveller abroad, eagerly responsive to the varied opportunities travel offered to further the cause of whether the cause of the buildings, food or drink.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 31. Dealings End, Jan 14. \$ Contango Day, Jan 17. Settlement Day, Jan 24.  
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.  
 (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in Issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]

## Investment and finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

### A tougher ride for the Exchange

On the face of it, there appears to be some comfort for the Stock Exchange in the judgment in the Restrictive Practices Court to allow travel agents to continue a closed-shop dealing system.

In the court in January 1984 the Exchange is due to defend its rule book, which supports a system of single capacity and minimum dealing commission scales. It will be the second key test of restrictive practices legislation as it affects the service industries. The first was last week's case involving the Association of British Travel Agents.

In the Abta ruling a closed-shop system involving package tour operators and retail travel agents is being allowed to continue. The Stock Exchange could be forgiven for feeling that Abta's success in defending its exclusive dealing must mean that, while each case will stand or fall on its individual merits, the court's decision is a helpful augury for its own case.

But a crucial factor in the Abta case, as perceived by the court, was that no complete and equally effective system was shown to be available as a substitute in giving protection to the public.

The point is hardly likely to be lost on Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading. Not too much in the Abta hearings was made of alternatives, although the role of insurance was stressed.

But, with the Stock Exchange, he could point to how in other countries there are systems where the roles of brokers and jobbers are combined.

The Stock Exchange could be facing a tougher ride than Abta appears to have had.

## Markets

### Shares leap at Ocean Transport

Shares of Ocean Transport & Trading, the shipping and freight group, were building up a full head of steam on New Year's Eve leaping 6p to 82p for a two-day rise of 12p.

Speculation has built up in the market that the group may be contemplating selling its 58 per cent stake in the Straits Shipping Co. This has followed the collapse in the share price from 130p amid fears that the group will be unable to maintain its final dividend of 6.7p gross. In August the group reported a setback in interim profits of £1.6m to £10.9m, warning that the second half could prove even worse.

Elsewhere, Security Centres made a long-awaited return following its suspension in November at 207p. The shares opened at 255p before advancing to 265p, a rise of 58p. This follows the acquisition of National Guardsman, the New York security monitoring group, which last year earned profits of around £800,000.

The FT index closed 3.1 up at 596.7, although turnover remained thin with investors paying close attention to the New Year's press tips.

Gilt-edged suffered a sudden relapse with falls of up to £1 amid fears of a cut in the Opec crude oil price. However, oil shares closed above their worst levels following the resumption of trade on Wall Street.

Shares of Malling, the clothing manufacturer and property group, leapt 9p to 116p after the recent decision to buy the children's wear interests of R & J Pullman. Mr Touker Suleyman, the new chairman who bought 6.7 per cent of the shares with an option to buy further 23 per cent, says he is planning no new announcements.

Nevertheless, since his involvement the shares have risen from a mere 20p. The market is now talking of a 150p share when the deal is announced.

The biggest mover on the week was Cockedge, which leapt 19p to a new high of 38p. Earlier in the week Suffolk Securities, a privately owned group, bought 29 per cent of the shares at around 9p a share.

Mr Ian Wasserman's G. M. Firth leapt 14p to 195p reflecting its recently acquired stake in Little Arlen Electrical, the electrical plug and lighting group, which recently developed a new electric starter motor for strip lighting. Arden leapt 13p to 169p.

Michael Clark

## Brokers expect consumer boom to fade

# NatWest chief sees no sign of economic recovery

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Sally White

There are no signs of a recovery in the economy at the moment according to Mr Philip Wilkinson, the new chief executive of National Westminster Bank. In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Wilkinson said that the bank's expectations of some improvement last year had not been fulfilled.

"We thought we saw a recovery earlier in 1982 but it was a mirage. We certainly see no signs of recovery at the moment I'm afraid. At best we see we are bottoming out but we've been knocking on the bottom for some while," Mr Wilkinson said.

Although National Westminster is not generally thought to have such a large exposure to manufacturing industry as competitors such as Midland Bank, North-east and

North-west of England and conditions in those areas were rough.

However, he thought that the pressure on corporate customers was no longer getting worse and there was some comfort to be drawn from the slimming down carried out by industry.

"What there is quite clear indications of is that the industry which is let in is far better shape," he said.

Mr Wilkinson's pessimistic assessment of the economy is borne out by the New Year forecasts from a number of leading City stockbrokers, who are expecting at best only a slow recovery from recession.

Among the brokers striking a gloomy note in their first forecasts of 1983, James Capel see total output  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent

lower, in volume terms, than the first six months of 1982 as high level of import penetration drains away much of the impact of any strength in consumer spending.

Any upturn in the second half of the year is seen as being crucially dependent on a cyclical upswing in world trade. A cut in real wages, could be the only solution to the United Kingdom's economic problems, James Capel suggests.

Growth of gross domestic product of no more than 1-1½ per cent is expected by Laing and Cruikshank in each of the next two years, leaving total output 2½ per cent down on peak 1979 levels.

Only a feeble response to the consumer spending demand is expected from United Kingdom manufacturers because of the

Government's maintenance of relatively tight economic policies.

De Zoete and Bevan say in their latest monthly economic survey that the world monetary indicators point to a slow recovery in demand during 1983 but no improvement in trade growth until a year later.

On the United Kingdom economy, De Zoete and Bevan say that the consumer boom could fade during the spring because of high levels of personal borrowing restricting credit-financed sales, a deterioration in inflationary expectation which could reverse the decline in the savings ratio and a spring Budget, which may not live up to hopes.

Testing time, page 16

### Pound up slightly on dollar

Frankfurt (AP-Dow Jones) - The dollar finished steady in Europe yesterday after a weak opening against most leading currencies.

It declined against sterling, which was quoted at \$1.6245 at the close after opening at \$1.6190. Dealers described the foreign exchange market as "trendless" with trading quiet and thin.

The end of the holiday season and the fact that London banks remained closed were cited as factors contributing to the quiet trading.

The dollar stood at around DM2.3700 during the closing minutes in Frankfurt, up from the opening at DM2.3590 but off from DM2.3778 late Friday in New York.

Dealers said the dollar's decline in the Far East before Europe opened was overdue. In the Far East, the dollar has slipped as low as DM2.3570.

After its erratic end-of-year fluctuations on Friday between a low of 3 per cent and a high of 14 per cent, the US federal funds rate steadied at 8½ per cent yesterday.

Eurodollar deposit rates eased by one eighth to one quarter from late Friday levels. Compared with its European opening, the dollar also rose to Swiss Fr1.9970 from Swiss Fr1.9948, to Fr6.7225 from Fr6.7000 and to Can \$1.2290, from Can \$1.2280.

## NORTH SEA OIL

Forecast of total impact of production on UK current account at 1982 prices

Year	Production (m bbl)	Revenue (£m)
1981 (actual)	9.5	8000
1982	11.0	11,000
1983	12.4	12,400
1984	12.9	12,900
1985	12.8	12,800
1986	11.9	11,900
1987	10.9	10,900
1988	10.1	10,100
1989	8.8	8,800
1990	7.5	7,500

SOURCE: PHILLIPS & DREW

## Production fall 'will cut oil revenue'

By Sally White

Prospects for North Sea oil production over the years to 1990 suggest that the expected fall in tax and royalty revenues could make it more difficult for the Government to cut its borrowing without further large cuts in spending or increases in taxes.

Estimates from the stockbroking firm Phillips & Drew suggest that North Sea output will peak in 1985 at almost 2.5m barrels a day and then decline over the next five years.

Even allowing for marginal fields beginning production, the forecast is for output of only 1.4m barrels a day by 1990. At 1982 prices the peak benefit to the current account would occur in 1985, and then fall by £5,000m by 1990. The peak of Government revenue would occur in fiscal 1983-84, and then fall by about £3,000m into 1990.

These forecasts are based on current oil technology, the present oil tax system and the continued absence of a depletion policy. But Phillips & Drew adds: "We do not think it would be wise to suppose that relaxation of any of these underlying assumptions would make a major difference to the output profile."

Pointing to the implication for the current account for the 1980s, Phillips & Drew goes on to say in its 100th edition of

*Economic Forecasts*, that the non-oil deficit is increasing. This year's figure, of around £2,250m, is expected to triple by the end of 1983 to £7,500m.

"Growing surpluses on oil account help to offset the movement into fundamental deficit. However, as the decade proceeds we believe the offset will diminish significantly, thereby exposing the fundamental weakness of our trade position," Phillips & Drew states.

"As regards North Sea oil tax revenue, which serves to lower the public sector borrowing requirement for any given level of Government spending, we put the peak year in fiscal 1983-84. This is, no doubt coincidentally, an election year. Continuation of the present tax system would see government revenues fall, at constant (1982) prices, by about £3,000m by fiscal 1990-91.

"Such a movement would make it progressively more difficult for any government continuously to reduce the PSBR as a percentage of GDP without further large cuts in public expenditure or increases in taxation."

The drop in revenue looks less bleak when calculated with adjustments for inflation. On the basis that inflation will be at 9 per cent in 1990, with the oil price at \$49 a barrel and the pound at \$1.48,

### Beer prices to rise by 2p a can

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Canned beer prices are expected to rise shortly by around 2p for a 16-ounce can. But draught beer prices may stay at their present level for the time being.

The price increases affect mainly off-licence outlets, especially the supermarket chains which often renegotiate their annual contracts during January.

Packaged beers account for less than a fifth of beer production and sales through supermarkets yield brewers their slimmest margins.

But supermarket sales offer the brewers their best chance of keeping up production volumes. This is because the brunt of sales decreases has been taken by pubs.

A number of clubs are in financial difficulties because of sharp dips in custom, particularly in the recession-hit North of England and West Midlands. The brewers have been under growing pressure from pub tenants to hold draught beer prices. The National Union of Licensed Victuallers, the trade association for pub tenants, has called on brewers to freeze prices for a year.

There are fears that a fresh round of increases would drive down sales in the pubs to the point where an increasing number would be faced with closure.

So far the brewers have given no specific commitment on a price freeze but those in areas badly hit by unemployment are not contemplating any specific price rises.

Beer production this year is likely to prove to have declined by at least 3 per cent. In the first ten months of last year beer production declined 3.2 per cent compared with the same period in previous years. But in October, the last month for which figures are so far available, the rate of decline eased to 2.6 per cent.

## Carrian launches drive for funds

By Our Financial Staff

Hongkong property group Carrian Investments, formerly the colony's top glamour stock, yesterday announced a new fund raising plan and asked for its shares to be suspended.

It also promised the 30 banks with which it is seeking to reschedule its debts, estimated to be about HK\$2,500m that details of its finances and proposals will be sent out on Thursday.

Carrian, which announced that it had a liquidity crisis on October 26, has dropped an earlier funding proposal which included the raising of cash by way of an issue of convertible preference shares.

Under the new plan, money will come through a direct HK\$250m loan from shareholders in its privately owned parent company, Carrian Holdings, and the same amount in a secured credit facility from Hongkong Bank. In the earlier plan the Hongkong Bank's loan was not secured.

Local reports suggest that the funding plan as its parent, Carrian Holdings, was itself reported to be unable to make payments due by the end of this year.

Also suspended with Carrian Investments were Grand Marine Holdings, in which it has a 66 per cent stake, and China Underwriters Life and General Insurance.

Carrian's financial advisers, Wardley, said that basic agreement with the company's creditors is expected to be reached before the Chinese New Year in mid-February. Details are expected to be agreed within three months.

Grand Marine will seek to reschedule its debts in a separate proposal to creditors, after difficulties over the depressed state of the shipping market and the financial difficulties of Carrian Investments.

At this stage there seems to be a better chance of rescue for Carrian Investments than for the other beleaguered Hongkong property group, Eds Investments. But both are having to combat the bank's scepticism about the property market's recovery in the near term.

## News in brief

### The economy

A substantial drop in North Sea Oil production after 1985 will severely cut government revenues and make further tax increases and spending cuts likely, according to Phillips and Drew, stockbrokers.

### International

America's big business leaders are losing confidence in the Administration's handling of the economy. But as President Reagan's advisers met at the White House to hammer out details of next year's budget, the Commerce Department forecast a moderate recovery in the US economy this year.

Romania is to cease making capital repayments on its debts, although it will still pay interest, pending the negotiations of a rescheduling package.

### Markets

The Hongkong stock market plunged after the suspension of its former glamour stock Carrian, which is seeking new sources of finance.

### Companies

The Prudential, the United Kingdom's largest life assurance group, reported worldwide new annual premiums for 1982 up by 8 per cent and single premiums up by 45 per cent. New business premiums rose by 15 per cent.

## ECONOMIC VIEW

The provisional money supply and the London clearing banks' advances are two sets of economic figures due today. Bank lending has remained buoyant in the run up to Christmas and the year end, and this is expected to have placed further upward pressure on the money supply. In addition, there was evidence of round-tripping. Tomorrow, the unemployment

figures for December are expected to show a rise with vacancies flat. The official UK reserves are also being published tomorrow, as are the third-quarter personal income, spending and saving figures, the industrial companies' appropriation account for the third quarter, Housing start figures are due on Friday.

## BOARD MEETINGS

Today: Interim: Armour Tst. TSB gift fund. Finals: Winterbottom Energy Tst. Wednesday: Interim: Maurice James, New Court Natural Resources. Tr City of London Tst. Finals: Blumel Bros.

Thursday: Interim: None announced. Finals: Birmingham Pallet Grp, Hickson-Welch, Highgate Optical and Industrial (amended), Plessurama. Friday: Interim: East of Scotland Onshore, Raybeck.

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic Rates: Base rate 10-10½. 3-month interbank 10½-10½. Euro-Currency Rates: 3-month dollar 8½-9½. 3-month DM 6-6½. 3-month FR F 24½-23½. ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period November 3 to Dec 7 inclusive: 9.610 pc.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT index 596.7 up 3.1. FT Gilt 81.19 up 0.08. FT All Share 382.22 up 0.92. Bargains 18.003. Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 785.96 down 17.88. Tokyo: market closed. New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average 1046.36 (Friday's close).

## World exports slump further

By Our Financial Staff

Western countries also pared their trade deficits - to \$4,900m from \$9,500m a year earlier - and there were improvements in the trade balances of Asian countries and the non-industrial European countries.

Only the non-oil developing countries of Africa went further in deficit in the first half of 1982. Their deficit rose from \$6,300m to \$7,500m. The IMF report points to the economic adjustments in a number of the countries with debt financing problems, as shown by these better figures or trade.

Last year's decline in exports reflected the world slump, which had already brought exports of industrial countries down by 1.2 per cent in the previous year. The export earnings of the oil-producing developing countries were down by 18.6 per cent in the January-October period of last year to \$185,100m.

The slump reduced imports by industrial countries by 5.5 per cent over the period.

## Romania seeks debt rescheduling

Frankfurt (AP-Dow Jones) - Romania does not plan to pay its 1983 Commercial debt and it has called for the start of a new round rescheduling talks in the near future.

Romania's announcement, delivered via telex is believed to be the first direct reference by either side to the country's 1983 debt obligation.

After completing negotiations covering Romania's 1981 and 1982 debts last month, Western bankers had anticipated an

other round of debt talks over this year's obligations. But they were surprised at the directness of Romania's approach since the subject had not been broached formally beforehand.

Under an accord signed in London last month, Western banks agreed to refinance 80 per cent of Romania's \$1,700m in outstanding 1981 and 1982 commercial debt over a period of six and a half years with a built-in three-year grace period.

The remaining 20 per cent is to be repaid by March this year and is unaffected, by Romania's demand for 1983 talks.

Romania's 1983 debt to Western banks, Governments and international financial institutions is estimated to total \$3,100m.

The negotiator for Western banks, requesting anonymity, said Bucharest's uncovered commercial loans due this year amount to about \$1,400m, but admitted that Bucharest had not yet supplied exact figures.

## Washington anxious at lack of economic policy decisions

# Dismay over US budget talks

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan summoned his top advisers to the White House yesterday to try to resolve sharp internal differences over economic policies which have delayed key decisions on his budget message to Congress.

Much to the dismay of official Washington, Mr Reagan has yet to take tough decisions on military spending, tax increases and proposed cuts in social programmes despite the fast approaching January 31 deadline for submission of the budget.

The apparent lack of a firm grip on economic policy by the Administration has increased fears in the private sector, Congress and among foreign officials that the long-awaited US recovery may well be choked off by a growing federal deficit, now estimated at \$200,000m (£125,000m).

Indeed, one congressional official said yesterday it is quite possible the Administration will become the first in memory to miss the budget deadline since the sheer bulk of documents to be printed could delay its issuance.

At this point, budget decisions - normally taken by November - must be made by the President and his advisers over the next three weeks.

The President told us firmly he doesn't want tax increases," one White House official said. In addition to closing the door on tax increases, Mr Reagan also told officials on holiday with him in California that he had decided to recede the bulk of \$26,000m in social cuts he had approved earlier.

This decision - not yet set in stone, according to a White House aide - was taken at the suggestion of Mr James Baker, the chief of staff, who apparently convinced the President he would lose this battle in the new 98th Congress sworn in officially yesterday.



David Stockman (left) proposed

for Mr James Baker, the chief of staff, who apparently convinced the President he would lose this battle in the new 98th Congress sworn in officially yesterday.

For weeks, Mr Reagan's cabinet secretaries have been fighting the proposed cuts in school aid, community health spending and other popular social programmes. The cuts were proposed by Mr David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget. Meanwhile, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary who is a close associate of the

President's, has been pressing Mr Reagan to approve a huge \$247,000m increase in military spending.

The defence outlays are opposed strongly by Mr Stockman and most members of the White House staff who now believe they will not only Congress but also add immeasurably to the federal deficit.

Also unresolved is the politically sensitive question of the social security system for elderly people which is close to bankruptcy unless a new source of revenue can be found.

In early drafts of the budget, the Administration had looked for a \$7,000m saving from social security with details to be worked out later. Now, because of adverse political reaction, these cuts or savings appear in doubt.

Mr Martin Feldstein, the respected Harvard economist who is the new chairman of the President's council of economic advisers, has argued persuasively that the Administration must move quickly to contain the federal deficit if it expects even a weak economic recovery this year.

If substantial new cuts are not made in a budget expected to total more than \$850,000m, Mr Feldstein argued that federal borrowings will dry up market funds needed for industrial expansion and growth.

## Chances of bid for UDS fade

By Jonathan Clare

The succession of Sir Robert Clark as chairman of UDS group in place of Mr Bernard Lyons has dampened speculation that a bid will be made soon for the stores company.

The City sees Sir Robert's appointment as the price demanded by institutional shareholders for not supporting a bid, at least until he has had a chance to turn the group round.

"That is an exaggeration," Sir Robert said. But he added that he hoped the institutions "will not do anything intemperate before giving us a chance".

There will be no drastic changes. "We won't sell our 30 best shops to Mr Harris, that's for sure," he said.

Mr Phil Harris of Harris Queensway has shown a lot of interest in UDS's property.

There is a strong chance, however, that the widespread John Collier chain will be rationalized.

Sir Robert, chairman of Hill Samuel and a director of the Bank of England, joined UDS in May 1981 as deputy chairman. He then saw himself as chairman designate.

The appointment was confirmed in the last report when 69-year-old Mr Lyons said he was retiring.

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays	10%
BCCI	10.25%
Consolidated Crds	10%
C. Hoare & Co	10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10.25%
Nat Westminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams & Glyn's	10%

## M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212

## The Over-the-Counter Market

4.482	Company	Price	Volume	Delta	%	Active	Total
-	Ass Brit Ind Ord	133	-	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
-	Ass Brit Ind CULS	130	-	10.0	8.7	-	-
3,589	Airsprung Group	63	+2	6.1	9.8	7.2	12.4
17,291	Armature & Rhodes	384d	-	4.3	11.3	4.3	7.5
17,291	Bardon Hill	284d	+1	11.4	4.0	11.9	13.7
1,534	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	133	-	15.7	12.8	-	-
3,936	Cindrio Group	249	-	17.6	7.1	10.1	11.3
4,875	Deborah Services	63	-	6.0	9.5	4.2	11.2
4,760	Frank Horrell	150	-	7.9	5.3	6.3	6.6
8,937	Frederick West	63	-	6.3	10.3	6.3	10.3
7,620	George Blair	39	-	-	-	6.8	14.0
3,249	Ind Proc Castings	80	-	7.3	9.1	10.3	12.5
3,240	Isas Conv Pref	135	-	15.7	11.6	-	-
12,500	Jackie Group	72	-	7.5	6.2	8.3	7.1
23,325	James Burrough	109	-	9.6	5.7	12.3	13.1
1,795	Rosell Jenkins	176	-	20.0	11.4	1.9	27.0
3,840	Scutrons "A"	74d	-	5.1	7.7	9.6	11.9
2,929	Tonday & Carlisle	120kd	-	11.4	9.5	8.4	9.7
3,768	Trotlock Holdings	249	-	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
9,307	Walter Alexander	73	-	6.4	8.8	5.2	7.9
5,928	W. S. Yeates	254	+1	14.5	5.7	6.7	14.0
Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146							

Mr Bushell said the relationship between Lotus and companies owned by himself and Mr Chapman had been above board. One of these companies, Randall Finance, had lent Lotus £250,000, as it had done to tide Lotus over a difficult period from time to time in the past.

**APPOINTMENTS**

**Sutcliffe, Speakman**  
Half-year to 30.9.82  
Turnover, £2.92m (£2.89m)  
Net interim dividend, nil (nil)

FOOTBALL: THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS... FEATURING THE UNSTOPPABLE AND THE UNSPEAKABLE

# Triumphant Liverpool go 10 points clear

By Stuart Jones,  
Football Correspondent

Liverpool 10 Arsenal 0

Those who wish may continue to discuss the destiny of this season's League title. It may help to fill the void of the empty hour and the followers of Manchester United and Nottingham Forest particularly may be eager to keep the subject open. Onlookers who have seen the form of the holders, Liverpool, recently will know better than to argue against what seems inevitable.

Liverpool yesterday afternoon extended their lead at the top to 10 points, the result of a third consecutive victory over Arsenal.

Forest conceded more ground

Nottingham Forest went further adrift of the runaway League leaders Liverpool by dropping a point in a 1-1 draw at Brighton. Forest dominated the first half, Young giving them the lead with a 42-minute header from a cross by Rodney.

Despite being outclassed, Brighton equalized after 75 minutes when Robinson ran on to a clearance from a cross by Young.

Forest's second goal in three matches came from a header by Rodney.

Manchester United's holiday blues, briefly dispelled by the win against Aston Villa on Saturday, returned after their draw with West Bromwich Albion.

But Albion also made a considerable contribution to the sterility, particularly in the first half, by playing five across the back and then compensating that defensive tactic by giving a full-on attack.

Baron, making his first appearance after his transfer from Crystal Palace, responded quickly to the faith his colleagues put in him.

Whitehead, Bennett and Robertson were the mainstays of the defence, but Albion's attack was too strong for them.

Whitehead tried hard to make something concrete of it all and he came within a hair's breadth more than once. One acrobatic flick pushed the ball across the entire width of an empty net.

But his partner, Sturges, was nowhere near as effective or perceptive. There were no instant heroics either from Coppell, as there were on Saturday, and for once the attack was not helped by the defence.

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rest, such as the irrepressible Lee and the serene Souness, is to silence a band that is marching in time, in tune and in harmony.

Arsenal never came close to achieving any of those Herculean tasks. Rush added the twenty-first goal of his remarkable season.

Nicholas found Dalglish for two elusive and Arsenal's defence was under pressure from as early as the thirteenth second when Dalglish disturbed the side netting from close range.

Only briefly on either side of the interval did it cease. The rest of the game was a series of Liverpool's goals was, notably, down the right.

Sansom, struggling to contain his England colleagues, Lee and Neal, left his station twice too often before conceding almost a third of the way into the second half.

Only Dalglish's good keeping kept Brighton in contention, helped by a slice of luck when Swain's 25-yard free kick struck a post.

Despite being outclassed, Brighton equalized after 75 minutes when Robinson ran on to a clearance from a cross by Young.

Forest's second goal in three matches came from a header by Rodney.

Manchester United's holiday blues, briefly dispelled by the win against Aston Villa on Saturday, returned after their draw with West Bromwich Albion.

But Albion also made a considerable contribution to the sterility, particularly in the first half, by playing five across the back and then compensating that defensive tactic by giving a full-on attack.

Baron, making his first appearance after his transfer from Crystal Palace, responded quickly to the faith his colleagues put in him.

Whitehead, Bennett and Robertson were the mainstays of the defence, but Albion's attack was too strong for them.

Whitehead tried hard to make something concrete of it all and he came within a hair's breadth more than once. One acrobatic flick pushed the ball across the entire width of an empty net.

But his partner, Sturges, was nowhere near as effective or perceptive. There were no instant heroics either from Coppell, as there were on Saturday, and for once the attack was not helped by the defence.

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scored from an acute angle. In between Hodgson read Nicholas's backward intentions, rounded Jennings and pulled the ball back for Souness to tap home.

Liverpool's attacks came from all angles and usually at inescapable speed. Arsenal, vainly attempting to cut off numerous sources, had but one main idea of their own - the hopeful chip over the top. It worked for Taylor, who volleyed in five minutes from time but Grobbelaar was troubled otherwise only by Rix's outrageously enterprising lob from inside Arsenal's half.

Petrovic, tidy but quiet, is one of few current players who can remember leaving Anfield on the winning side. That was eight years ago with Red Star Belgrade.

Everybody else must be consoled by a small moral of hope. In the next seven weeks Liverpool have only one League fixture at home.

LIVERPOOL: Grobbelaar; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, L. Harrison, C. Johnston, A. Hansen, G. Smith, S. Lee, R. Souness, G. Taylor, D. O'Leary, S. Robertson, J. Chapman, V. Petrovic, A. Woodcock, G. Rix. Arsenal: S. Souness (Newcastle-born type).

In a spine-chilling, doom-laden sequence of seven or eight minutes, Clegg and the chief cameraman, Tony Vogan, captured the unparagoned truth of the relentless butchery of Diego Maradona.

Sheffield Wednesday had the best of the first half, but they were out of the game when they scored.

Lincoln's two goals both came from set pieces. City's promotion drive, He was unlucky not to have had three goals for on the hour he rounded Chelsea's goalkeeper.

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In a cinema on the shores of Lake Zurich two weeks ago, I saw a documentary on the continuing extermination of an endangered species as callous as the slaughter of the North American bison in the early days of railway, when those noble beasts were potted from moving rifle-wagons and left to rot where they fell.

At the conclusion, the small invited international audience of suave amateurs, who control a multimillion pound industry, were accountable to no one, politely applauded what had been a devastating exposé of their incompetence and did a slow fox-trot towards the next free banquet.

Mr. Urban of all, camel hair coat draped over his shoulders, silver hair immaculate, was that inscrutable Florentine who might do something to halt the carnage, but he was not swayed by politics and indifference.

Dr. Artemio Franchi, president of the European Federation and chairman of the FIFA referees committee, had been watching probably the most brilliant sports film yet made - G.O.L.E., the story of the 1982 World Cup in Spain, directed by Tom Clegg with the sensitivity of a David Aronson.

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The Gentle touch: Maradona screams in pain as he is brought down by the Italian defender.

witnessed on TV by half the world's population. Coelho, of Brazil, the referee, is revealed as having almost no control or influence in a match finally salvaged by Italy's three exciting goals. Up in the royal box, obvious of kings and queens, the frail old Italian president gives the two-fisted salute of chauvinism.

Yet G.O.L.E., rescued days before the opening game by the backing of Ladbroke Enterprises, is much more than an indictment of Dr. Franchi's committee, who appointed all referees from different countries exclusively on the basis of political appeasement of the third world rather than any desire to administer an efficient tournament.

On to the final against Italy, the most cynical ever played, with 20 bookable fouls in the first hour for playing the man and not the ball.

Archibald, after 23 minutes, pulled the ball back from the by-line, and Gibson, punning as defenders missed their lunge, thumped it home.

While Tottenham seemed content to sit on their lead, although the speedy Johnson almost deceived his old Liverpool colleague, Clemence, who was forced to clear up a muddle in the closing minutes of the first half.

The equalizer duly came, soon after the break. Mazzoni, another of the young brigade, failed to cut out a crossfield ball, Johnson hammered it in. Clemence beat it out, and Sharp, goal poaching, got there first.

Yet youthful enthusiasm is a useful quality to have up your sleeve at the end of a hectic festive season. Tottenham's reserve goalkeeper, who was called in to replace the injured Johnson, was not up to the task.

Paris, (AFP) - Juventus dropped what could prove to be a vital point in the race to retain their championship title when Cagliari, tenth in the League, forced a 1-1 draw at the stadium.

Antonio Cabrini, playing his first match for two months, celebrated his return to Juventus by receiving an official welcome before the game was 30 minutes old and Claudio Gentile, his team colleague, also had his name taken.

Jeonju, ahead in the 18th minute when Maradona ran to a through ball from Maradona. But he was out of the game when he was tackled by a defender.

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Arthur McMillen, the FA vice-chairman and member of the UEFA executive, says: 'The European experience, is doubtful whether the present purge of the professional foul in England will filter across the Channel. He says: 'The Europeans say simply that we're the ones out of step. FIFA will not agree that deliberate handling of a through ball is serious foul play, worthy of sending off. It is a free kick or a caution if it may have prevented a goal.'

'There is a move to eliminate ungentlemanly conduct and violent conduct from the laws and replace them with only two categories of foul, unsporting and grossly unsporting, which I support. But ultimately it comes down to the soundness of the laws. It's a question of the wording of the laws will not give them courage. It is not possible to believe that some of the things which took place in Spain were not seen by any of the three officials.'

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**Edited by Peter Dear**

## Radio 2

Dahrendorf, but this process has not been without its advantages. As a dispassionate observer Dr Dahrendorf is optimistic enough to give hope to even the most jaundiced of our islanders.

● Michael Charlton presents a new

**Radio 2**  
5.00 Colin Berry, including 5.02, 6.02  
Cricket Desk.† 8.00 Roy Castle,  
including 8.02 Cricket Desk.† 10.00  
Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You  
Work (new series).† 12.30 Gloria  
Hunniford, including 2.02 Sports Desk.†  
2.30 Ed Stewart, including 3.02 Sports

Series of four programmes that examines the historical background to the turmoil in Eastern Europe THE EAGLE AND THE SMALL BIRDS (Radio 4 8.05pm) begins with Cheriton recalling what was agreed at Yalta in 1945 and re-examines the events that were overlooked at the time but in retrospect are important

Desk: 1.00 David Hamilton, Including  
4.02, 5.02 Sports Desk: 1.54 News;  
Sport: 8.00 John Dunn, Including 6.50  
Sports Desk: 1.73 When You Wish  
Upon a star; The Magic of Walt  
Disney: 1.830 Folk on 2:19.30 The  
Show With no Name: 1.97 Sports  
Desk: 10.00 Town and Country Quiz  
with Keith Fordyce, 10.36 Brian  
Matthew presents Round Midnight,  
including (Starts from midnight) 12.05

7.00 News.  
7.05 The Archers.  
7.20 Medicine Now.  
7.50 Near Myths (new series)  
Present-day life in the Greek islands.

**Radio 1**

- 8.05** The Eagle and the Small Birds (new series) The Spectre of Yelts. Michael Charlton charts the story of Soviet domination in Eastern Europe.
- 9.05** In Touch. Magazine for the blind.
- 9.30** Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.
- 9.59** Weather.
- 10.00** The World Tonight. News.
- 10.30** Home-ing in (new series) Do-it-yourself advice.

Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Frontline. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2

**11.00** A Book At Bedtime: 'An Ice-Cream War' by William Boyd (2).  
**11.15** The Financial World Tonight.  
**11.30** Music At Night; English Baroque music, including Purcell; records.  
**12.00** News; Weather.  
**12.15** Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.  
 England VHF with if above  
 earlier: F 76, 5-710, see WJ page 18.

**World Service**  
**5.00** Newdesk. **7.00** World News. **7.09**  
 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. **7.30** The  
 Fred Woods Collection. **7.45** Network UK. **8.00**  
 World News. **8.09** Reflections. **8.15** The Belton  
 Estate. **8.30** Arranged for the Piano. **8.00** World  
 News. **8.09** Review of the British Press. **9.15**  
 The World Today. **9.30** Financial News. **9.40**  
 Look Ahead. **9.45** Discovery. **10.15** Makers of  
 Musical Taste. **10.30** Rock Salad. **11.00** World  
 News. **11.09** News About Britain. **11.15** Letter

except 12:00-1:00 PM Weather;  
Travel 1:55-2:00 PM Listening  
Comer 5:50-6:55 PM (continued)  
11:00-11:30 Study On 4:  
Keeping the Past Present.

from London. 12.00 Radio Newsrel. 12.15 What's Takes to be a Musician. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Tom Jones. 3.00 Radio Newsrel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Pageant of the Past. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 Rock Sated. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World

Today, 10.25	Scotland This Week, 10.30
Financial News, 10.46	Reflections, 10.5
Sports Roundup, 11.00	World News, 11.02
Commentary, 11.15	Star Profile, 11.30
America, 12.00	World News, 12.00
About Britain, 12.15	Radio Newsweek, 12.30 A
Holy Good Show, 1.15	Outlook: News
Summary, 1.45	Report on Religion, 2.00
World News, 2.00	Review of the British Press, 2.15
English Baroque Music, 2.30	Ton Jones, 3.00
World News, 3.00	News About Britain, 3.15
The World Today, 3.30	Discovery, 4.00

**Brenda Bruce: Radio 4 3.02pm**

2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-97m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF service MF 648kHz/463m.

**REGIONAL TELEVISION**

**SCOTTISH**

As London except 10.30am Stig of the Dump, 10.45 Five Magic Minutes, 10.55 Gymnastics, 11.55-12.00 How Beautiful

**YORKSHIRE**  
As London except: 10.30am I Really  
Want To Dance. 11.20-11.30 Cartoon.  
2.30pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30

12:30pm-1:00 The Story (So  
 ar) of Mr and Mrs Thomas and Natalie  
 McGrogy's Amazing Marching Band.  
 1:20-1:30 News. 2:30 Wish You Were  
 Here. 3:00-4:45 Film: Jolson Sings Again  
 (Larry Parks) Singer comes out of  
 retirement. 5:20-5:45 Crossroads. 6:00  
 News. 6:10 Donovan in Concert. 7:10-  
 8:00 Film: Sunburn (Farrah Fawcett).  
 8:215am Late Call. 12:20 Closedown.

**CENTRAL**

## GRANADA

**TSW**

**HTV**  
 s London except Starts 8.40am  
 Sesame Street, 10.40-11.30 Oliver and  
 s Artful Dodger, 12.30pm-1.00  
 Gardening Time, 1.20-1.30 News, 3.30-

**TYNE TEES**  
s London except: Starts Tuesday 4th

**HTV WALES**

**Murphy**, 1963 9.20 am Good Word.  
**25-9.30 News.** 10.30 Film: Sea Fury\*  
 (Stanley Baker, Victor McLaglen) 1958  
 tale of rivalry between tug captains.  
**1.50-12.00 Mummy.** 1.20 pm-1.30  
 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00  
 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.02  
 Roadroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life  
 with Tom Coyne. 12.15 am Happy New  
 Year. 12.20 Closedown.

**auditorium -**  
**7:30. THE**  
**Py. Kid**  
**SPANISH**  
**NIGHT - all**  
**from 8.30**

**Haymarket Theatre Road**  
**9832 Group Sales. 01-577**  
**pre-viewing Tonight & Tomorrow**  
**Thurs at 7.0**  
**DONALD SINDEN, BERYL**  
**MICHAEL DENISON, DULCIS**  
**JUDY SUXTON, SEBASTIAN**  
**and BILL FRASER in**  
**THE SCHOOL**  
**FOR SCANDAL**  
**Directed by JOHN BARTON**  
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**BENJAMIN WHITROW**  
**PHYLLIDA LAW ROBERT FLEMING**  
**JOHN QUAYLE CLYN GRAIN**  
**G VIRILLIE DRANK**  
**in MICHAEL FRAYN'S NEW COMEDY**

THE WHOLE  
IN FULL  
The  
THE  
STE" Tina

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which, for

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"THE FUNNIEST PLACE I HAVE EVER  
BEEN IN THE WEST-END TIMES"  
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in **DICK WHITTINGTON**  
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**MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING**  
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**KING LEAR** tomorrow 7:30 "A  
 brilliant production" F. T. runs  
 7:30 S. T. runs 7:30 "A  
 musical thriller" and for info  
 call 0749 285333 or 076262  
 for p. 1499 bookings.

**ST. MARTIN'S, CC 836-1443, E. p. 8**  
 Tue. 2:45 Sat. 5:2  
**AGATHA CHRISTIE'S**  
**THE MOUSETRAP**

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<b>LISTER</b>	<b>CARGILL</b>
<b>BARBARA</b>	<b>GLYN</b>

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Today 5.00 & 7.30  
**SABARA** by Shaw. Tomorrow  
way up to 10.00  
**NIGHT** All kids £2 each over  
from 8.30 am - 2 tickets per p

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Mon-Thurs 8. Fyl & Sat 6 &  
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**BREN NASH**  
**BRIGGS**

**MURRAY HOUSTON**  
IN LONDON'S FLUENEST FARCE  
**KEY FOR TWO**  
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L.P. 1982 END SUCCESS D.  
X "UNDENIABLY FUNNY" S. Exp.

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**WESTMINSTER CC 01-634 0283.**  
David Wood's  
**THE GINGERBREAD MAN**  
with Clive Dunn. Mon. 2.50 until 15  
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**YOUNG VIC STUDIO 928 6365**  
Til Sat at 10pm Jan 15. Supports in  
**PAN'S MAGICAL GARDEN**

(inc. package) £1.50. Info 633

Smith 8-1, 8-2

## High risk in raising crashed ferry

From Our Correspondent Colchester

The dangerous and delicate operation to raise the sunken North Sea ferry, European Gateway, began in a force eight gale yesterday when a team of Dutch divers, two Dutch tugs and a pontoon arrived at the wreck, two miles off Felixstowe, in worsening weather conditions.

Salvage experts are working against the clock in a £1m attempt to save the 4,263 ton Townsend Thoresen freight ferry before winter gales break it up on the sandbank where it has been lying since it sunk two weeks ago.

Six men drowned when the ferry capsized in 30 ft of water, after colliding with a British Rail ferry.

The round the clock salvage attempt is already being hampered by the weather. Divers sent down to examine the 200ft gash in the hull have reported that visibility underwater is less than three inches.

The tugs brought two cantilever arms which, with six others, will be welded to the ferry to form attachment points and give extra leverage for pulling gear.

A Dutch heavy lift vessel is expected at the scene early next week with most of the remaining equipment. The work could take until late February, Mr Nan Halfweg, managing director of Wismuller Salvage Bv, the firm undertaking the operation, said yesterday. The insurance value of the hull is £13.6m but it we cannot save her then we won't get paid.

An added problem is that 100 tons of fuel oil is still trapped inside the hull of the ferry. The European Gateway was heading out of port with a full load when it collided with the incoming Speedlink Vanguard, and there are fears that the oil could escape and pollute miles of East Anglian coastline.

There is a risk, too, that container lorries still chained to the deck may be torn free and hamper the salvage.



Vocal refrain: Protesters and supporters yesterday singing songs of victory after the court decision. (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

## Peace protest women released on bail

By Rupert Morris

Supporters of the Greenham Common peace movement gathered outside Newbury magistrates' court, in Berkshire, in the drizzle yesterday to link arms and sing songs in their now familiar routine.

They were celebrating the release on bail of 44 women protesters who had been arrested on Saturday after scaling the fences of the American nuclear base and climbing on top of one of the huge silos due to house the controversial cruise missiles.

More than 20 women from the Greenham Common peace camp had held a candlelight vigil outside the court since the arrests were made. Yesterday-morning they were joined by a further 70 supporters who danced in their wellingtons and sang songs they had composed themselves, including their main theme: "You Can't Kill the Spirit".

The crowd surged towards the court room door as it was unlocked and they were met by a barrage of police who allowed only about 25 into the court. Inside the court the peace women blew kisses to their arrested friends as they were brought up from the cells.

The 44 women, whose ages range from 17 to 73 years, were charged with trespass likely to

cause a breach of the peace. Among them were two Swedish women, and a woman aged 62 from Totnes, Devon. All the others gave their address as the Women Peace Camp, Greenham Common.

They were remanded on bail until February 14, St Valentine's Day, when their supporters, many of whom packed the courtroom and waved flowers, promise to greet them with "cards and messages of peace and love". Miss Kay Jones, their counsel, applied for their release "to allow for the preparation of a complicated legal argument".

As each woman left the court with a plastic bag containing personal belongings, there were cheers and emotional embraces.

The oldest protester, and one of the most enthusiastic, was Mrs Nell Logan, aged 73, who said she had enjoyed the adventure.

Mrs Logan was released by police on Saturday, after her arrest. Yesterday dressed in a green plastic macintosh, she joined a circle of peace women dancing around a banner proclaiming "Newbury women against nuclear missiles".

We are going to win," she shouted as she threw her arms in the air and posed for photographers.



Miss Rebecca Johnson embracing fellow protester Mrs Nell Logan, the oldest of the group.

## Letter from Moscow Tonik and crisps join the party

The green and white label says "Tonik" in large brown letters, with the word "bitus" in smaller letters underneath. The liquid inside fizzes satisfactorily, but has a strange metallic taste. "Tonik" is not made by Sch... you know who, but by Rospihvrom Minpishchprom RSPSR, which roughly translated means the Beer and Soft Drinks Subsector of the Ministry of Food Production of the Russian Federated Republic.

Tonic water is at last finding its way on to the shelves of Russian shops, although so far it is more often to be found in special stores for foreigners than in the shops to which ordinary Muscovites have access.

It is difficult to see what the market for "Tonik" might be, since no self-respecting member of the British community in Moscow would be seen dead pouring it into his or her "Dzhin", except when foreign varieties are *definitely* (out of stock). And since "Dzhin" is almost unknown in Russia it is hard to imagine Russians mixing "Tonik" with anything.

When I suggested to a Moscow friend that he might try putting "Tonik" with his vodka, it took him several minutes to grasp what I meant, and then he thought I had taken leave of my senses. Vodka is not something you adulterate with anything in the Soviet Union.

Russians may, on the other hand, take to another recent innovation: crisps. Since vodka is usually drunk with snacks, such as salted herring or pickled cucumber, crisps may have a future in the Soviet Union.

They will have to think of a snappier brand name though, since "Moscow crunchy potato in bits" lacks a certain something and is a bit of a mouthful as well. "Moscow crunchy potato in bits" comes to you courtesy of the Colosseum factory, which turns out to be another subsidiary of the Ministry of Food Production.

The crisps are not salted, but no doubt that will come.

So, too, will exotic flavoured tea that is looking far ahead. Meanwhile Soviet crisps are not bad value at ten Kopecks (about 8p) a packet, with "Tonik" also reasonable at sixteen Kopecks.

Crisps and tonic water do not herald a new era of gentility in Mr Andropov's Russia, much as the leadership would welcome such a development.

Hard drinking, as Pravda points out, brings factories and building sites to a halt on Fridays and Mondays, in effect reducing Russia to a permanent three-day week. On the other hand, vodka also keeps the wheels of Soviet life turning, and induces a sort of glazed bonhomie which, when coupled with unexpected upturns in erratic food supplies, makes an otherwise harsh life almost tolerable.

Despite the deficiencies of the food programme which Mr Andropov inherited from Mr Brezhnev, state shops and restaurant markets have become better stocked in the past few weeks, partly to create goodwill but also to help Muscovites prepare for the new year holiday and the celebrations marking 60 years of the Soviet state.

At the fruit shop in the block where both Mr Brezhnev and Mr Andropov used to live, just down the road from The Times Bar, oranges, lemons and even mandarins and grapefruit made a miraculous appearance. Passers-by associated you with a brusque "where did you get those?" and hurried off to join the long and slow-moving queue.

The important thing in Moscow is not only to have vitamin-rich foods, but to have what other people do not have. Whether it is mandarins or a foreign-made lavatory (the latest status symbol), it hints at influence beyond the normal. And if it is Western, from boots to plastic bags, so much the better.

In which case, "our" tonic and crisps may meet the same fate, and Smith's and Sch... you know who may yet make inroads into the Soviet market.

Richard Owen

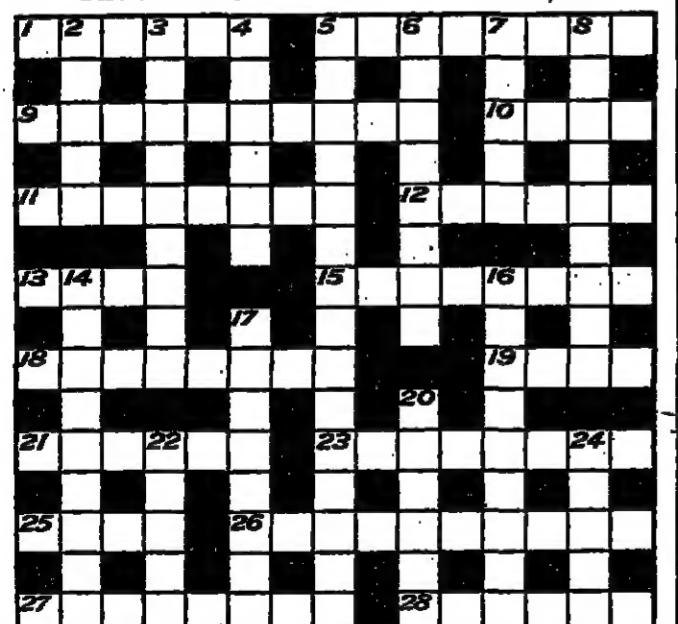
## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

Exhibitions in progress  
Drawings: Technique and Purpose, Gallery of Modern Art, Princess Street, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun; (until Feb 5).  
Newport Neighbourhoods: by students in the Department of Documentary Photography at

Gwent College of Higher Education, Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square, Newport, Gwent; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 4, closed Sun; (until Jan 29).  
Looking at Life with L S Lowry, Leicester Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri; (until Feb 6).

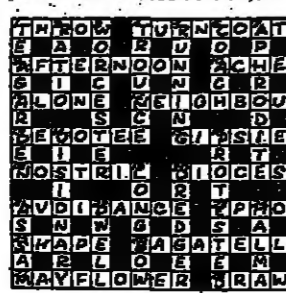
### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,018



- ACROSS
- 1 Astute little creature died (6).
  - 5 Joe Miller's horse? (8).
  - 9 State in which I can switch adherence (10).
  - 10 Dog, or part of a dog (4).
  - 11 One always around for each recurrent rescue (8).
  - 12 Wave provided by hair-dresser (6).
  - 13 Catch on a little bit of wood (4).
  - 15 Man is killed, primarily, by his eyes (8).
  - 18 He produced missiles, aided by Beaumont (8).
  - 19 Scottish island promontory (4).
  - 21 Hope to be a part of church (6).
  - 23 Having ruined blonde he is under an obligation (8).
  - 25 Without females the theatre is incomplete (4).
  - 26 No plain girl worked without a kitchen tool (7-3).
  - 27 Lady Macbeth was not so pure (8).
  - 28 One wearing a jacket underground (6).

- 4 Club must have a licence (6).
- 5 Flowers heard in Kant at times (10-5).
- 6 River cries out for use (8).
- 7 Sum me up - I'm revered in North America (5).
- 8 Values in disarray, without exception (9).
- 14 Shapely spring found (4-3-2).
- 16 It illuminates Eli's verbal promise (9).
- 17 Used in the wardrobe - sandalwood? (4-4).
- 20 Midget is quiet, right? I'm quiet (6).
- 22 Maybe cast gold in, and won (5).
- 24 To be behended, male chauvinist pig (5).

### Solution of Puzzle No 16,017



Fifty Years On: landscape paintings of Yorkshire by Edgar Holloway, Museum and Art Gallery, Chester Road, Doncaster; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5, closed Fri; (until Jan 23).  
Watercolours by William Mayer, City Museum, Market Square, Lancaster; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5, closed Fri; (until Jan 15).  
Paintings and drawings by Leonid Pasternak, Stephen Perthing, and Glenn Sujo, and aural and visual investigations by B C Gilbert, G Lewis and Russell Mills; Museum of Modern Art, Pembroke Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (until Jan 30).  
Living Dolls: hand made historic, costume and character dolls, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; daily 10.30 to 5.30; (until Jan 16).  
How We Used to Live: Britain during the period 1935-1953; and On the Home Front: photographs taken during the Second World War; Cliffe Castle, Spring Garden Lane, Kedgeley; Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (until Jan 17).  
Christmas Customs: English folk customs associated with Christmas and the New Year; Chichester District Museum, 29 Little London, Chichester; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun & Mon; (until Jan 29).  
Work by Sussex artists and photographers; Museum and Art Gallery, Church Street, Brighton; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.45, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (until Jan 30).

Radio debate  
Following the publication of its discussion paper on the future of its radio services, the BBC has produced a leaflet explaining its intentions and inviting listeners to write for a copy of the full paper, BBC Radio for the Nineties, to Broadcasting House, Portland Place, London W1A 4WW.

Wildlife sites  
A list of nature reserves and other officially designated wildlife sites in London has been published by the London Wildlife Trust. Most of the sites are open to the public, although some are private. The list is available free from the Trust, at 1 Thorpe Close, London W10. Enclose s.a.s.

Our address  
Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

### TV top ten

Top ten television programmes in the week ending December 12

- ITV
- 1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 14.55m
  - 2 This Is Your Life, Thames, 14.50m
  - 3 Coronation Street (Mon) 14.20m
  - 4 It's All About the Night, LWT, 13.75m
  - 5 Avenches Express, ITV, 12.55m
  - 6 The Gentle Touch, LWT, 11.50m
  - 7 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 11.35m
  - 8 Crossroads (Wed), 11.25m
  - 9 Play Your Cards Right, LWT, 11.25m
  - 10 The Morecambe and Wise Show, Thames, 11.10m
- BBC 1
- 1 Tenko, 12.50m
  - 2 Hi-De-Hi, 11.20m
  - 3 Top of the Pops, 10.55m
  - 4 Upstairs, Downstairs, 10.50m
  - 5 Are You Being Served? 10.00m
  - 6 Dallas, 9.45m
  - 7 Three of a Kind, 9.45m
  - 8 Flight of the Phoenix, 9.15m
  - 9 Shogun, 9.05m
  - 10 The Lively Lads, 9.00m
- BBC 2
- 1 Des O'Connor Tonight, 9.15m
  - 2 George Harrison, 9.00m
  - 3 Yes Minister, 8.55m
  - 4 The Further Adventures of Lucky Jim, 8.50m
  - 5 The World About Us, 3.55m
  - 6 The Young Ones, 3.30m
  - 7 M\*A\*S\*H, 3.15m
  - 8 Orange Hill (Tues), 3.00m
  - 9 Forty Minutes, 2.55m
  - 10 The Glass Slipper, 2.55m
- CH4
- 1 The Paul Hogan Show, 2.50m
  - 2 Wise Blood, 1.75m
  - 3 Brookside (Tues), 1.70m
  - 4 Upstairs, Downstairs, 1.50m
  - 5 Brookside (Wed), 1.50m
  - 6 Bad Hairs, 1.40m
  - 7 The Muppet Show, 1.30m
  - 8 Going Out, 1.15m
  - 9 The Sooties, 1.10m
  - 10 Well Being, 1.10m
- S4C
- In Welsh
- 1 Pelly Owen, 119,000
  - 2 Y Byd En Bli, 84,000
  - 3 Enoc Huws, 82,000
  - 4 Ffordd y Ffyn, 82,000
  - 5 Y Byd Ar Ddwy, 77,000
- In English
- 1 The Avengers, 101,000
  - 2 Brookside (Tues), 95,000
  - 3 Brookside (Wed), 90,000
  - 4 The Muppet Show, 88,000
  - 5 Countdown (Wed), 88,000
- Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

### National Day

Bernas celebrates its National Day today. On January 4, 1948, the country became an independent republic outside the British Commonwealth.

### Anniversaries

Louis Braille was born in Paris, 1809, and Isaac Pitagor at Trovbridge, Wiltshire, 1813.

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### Roads

London and the South-east: A602: Bridge work at High Molewold, between Herford and Waterford, M40: Hard shoulder and inside lane closed London-bound between junctions 2 (Beaconsfield) and 1 (Denham). A2: Lane closures at Harlestone, Kent.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures between junctions 22 and 23 (Major). A4/A37: Temporary one way system on Bath Road/Wells Road, Bristol; diversions.

A47: Temporary signals between Cuff-croft and Quaker's Yard, Mid Glamorgan.

Midlands and East Angles: M1: Lane closures between junctions 4 (East Midlands airport) and 25 (Derby). A52: Closed at Mann Tor, Derbyshire; diversions. A38: Roadwork on Derby ring road between junctions with A52 and A6.

North: A1(M): Daytime lane closures between Elythe and Wadworth, Yorkshire.

Scotland: A75: Temporary lights at Threave Bridge, W of Castle Douglas. The Camnash, Edinburgh, partially closed; diversion.

A52: Temporary signals S of Inverkeithing, Tayside.

Information supplied by the AA.

### The papers

Supporting Mrs Thatcher in the row over the Saudi Arabia visit, the Daily Express says: "If a British premier met the representative of an avowedly terrorist organization, why should not an American president or a Saudi king meet the IRA?"

Examining President Reagan's foreign policy, the Christian Science Monitor said yesterday that early on he "made some wrong turns and... a considerable time has been spent making repairs". However he is leaving the paper added, and it will become clear within the next two years "whether he is a dilettante or a statesman".

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	28.65	26.65
Belgium Fr	88.75	76.25
Canada \$	2.07	1.99
Denmark Kr	14.85	13.38
Finland Mk	8.95	8.45
France Fr	11.20	10.70
Germany DM	4.06	3.77
Greece Dr	129.00	120.00
Hongkong \$	10.85	10.30
Ireland Pt	1.21	1.15
Italy Lira	2280.00	2180.00
Japan Yen	403.00	377.00
Netherlands Gld	4.41	4.17
Norway Kr	11.87	11.22
Portugal Esc	166.80	146.80
South Africa Rd	2.13	2.12
Spain Pta	211.00	201.00
Sweden Kr	12.33	11.68
Switzerland Fr	3.39	3.17
USA \$	2.07	1.99
Yugoslavia Dnr	123.00	114.80

Retail Price Index: 326.1. London: The FT Index closed up 3.1 on Friday at 596.7.

### Weather

A weak ridge of high pressure will build over the British Isles.

London, SE England, East Angles, E Midlands: isolated showers, sunny intervals; wind, strong, backing SW, fresh; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 48F).

Central, SW England, Channel Islands: S Wales: Sunny intervals, scattered showers dying out; becoming cloudy, outbreaks of rain later, wind W backing SW, fresh or strong; max temp 8 or 9C (45 to 48F).

E NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind W, strong, locally gale force; max temp 6 or 7C (45 to 48F).

Wales, N Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Scattered showers dying out, becoming cloudy later, with outbreaks of rain, wind W backing SW, strong to gale force; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 48F).

NW, central N England: Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny intervals, showers dying out, perhaps more general rain later, wind W backing SW, strong to gale force, locally severe gale at first; max temp 6 or 7C (45 to 48F).

Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Squally wintry showers dying out; some sunny intervals; wind W, backing SW, strong to gale force, locally severe gale at first; max temp 6 or 7C (45 to 48F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Squally wintry showers dying out, sunny intervals, perhaps more general rain later, wind W backing SW, strong to gale force, locally severe gale at first; max temp 6 or 7C (45 to 48F).

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong to severe gale veering NW, fresh to strong; sea rough or very rough. SW English Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, strong to severe gale, decreasing fresh for a time; sea rough or very rough.

### Lighting up time

London 4.35 pm to 7.25 am  
Bristol 4.45 pm to 7.35 am  
Edinburgh 4.25 pm to 7.15 am  
Manchester 4.35 pm to 7.25 am  
Preston 5.00 pm to 7.00 am

### Yesterday

	Low	High	Low	High
Belfast	9.48	11.02	Guernsey	11.02
Birmingham	11.02	12.55	Inverness	9.74
Bristol	9.48	11.02	London	9.11
Cardiff	11.02	12.55	Manchester	11.02
Edinburgh	9.48	11.02	Newcastle	11.02
Glasgow	9.48	11.02	Sheffield	11.02

### London

Forecast: rain 6 am to 8 pm, 120 (64F); sun 6 pm to 9 pm, 70 (59F); Monday 8 pm, 65 (58F).  
Rain 9.45 to 10.15 am, 6.5 in; Sun 10.15 to 11.15 am, 0.8 in; Mon 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 1.15 to 2.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 2.15 to 3.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 3.15 to 4.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 4.15 to 5.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 5.15 to 6.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 6.15 to 7.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 7.15 to 8.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 8.15 to 9.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 9.15 to 10.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 10.15 to 11.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 1.15 to 2.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 2.15 to 3.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 3.15 to 4.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 4.15 to 5.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 5.15 to 6.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 6.15 to 7.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 7.15 to 8.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 8.15 to 9.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 9.15 to 10.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 10.15 to 11.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 1.15 to 2.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 2.15 to 3.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 3.15 to 4.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 4.15 to 5.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 5.15 to 6.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 6.15 to 7.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 7.15 to 8.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 8.15 to 9.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 9.15 to 10.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 10.15 to 11.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 1.15 to 2.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 2.15 to 3.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 3.15 to 4.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 4.15 to 5.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 5.15 to 6.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 6.15 to 7.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 7.15 to 8.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 8.15 to 9.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 9.15 to 10.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 10.15 to 11.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 1.15 to 2.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 2.15 to 3.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 3.15 to 4.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 4.15 to 5.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 5.15 to 6.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 6.15 to 7.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 7.15 to 8.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 8.15 to 9.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 9.15 to 10.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 10.15 to 11.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 1.15 to 2.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 2.15 to 3.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 3.15 to 4.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 4.15 to 5.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 5.15 to 6.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 6.15 to 7.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 7.15 to 8.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 8.15 to 9.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 9.15 to 10.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 10.15 to 11.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 1.15 to 2.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 2.15 to 3.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 3.15 to 4.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 4.15 to 5.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 5.15 to 6.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 6.15 to 7.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 7.15 to 8.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 8.15 to 9.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 9.15 to 10.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 10.15 to 11.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 1.15 to 2.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 2.15 to 3.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 3.15 to 4.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 4.15 to 5.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 5.15 to 6.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 6.15 to 7.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 7.15 to 8.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 8.15 to 9.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 9.15 to 10.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 10.15 to 11.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 1.15 to 2.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 2.15 to 3.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 3.15 to 4.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 4.15 to 5.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 5.15 to 6.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 6.15 to 7.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sun 7.15 to 8.15 pm, 0.8 in; Mon 8.15 to 9.15 pm, 0.8 in; Tue 9.15 to 10.15 pm, 0.8 in; Wed 10.15 to 11.15 pm, 0.8 in; Thu 11.15 to 12.15 pm, 0.8 in; Fri 12.15 to 1.15 pm, 0.8 in; Sat 1.1